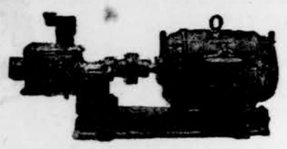
Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 255 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JAPANESE FORCES OCCUPY HANKOW

Desperate Resistance By Chinese

BR. AMBASSADOR TO MEET MARSHAL CHIANG

But London Denies Prospect Of Mediation Talks

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.

The Japanese have completed the occupation of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, large forces including 26 warships having arrived.—Reuter.

DESPERATE CHINESE RESISTANCE

TOKIO, Oct. 26.

Japanese destroyers, minesweepers and the first warships to penetrate the boom have just arrived in the former Concession area on the north bank of the Yangtse.

Wuchang was entered at 5 a.m. to-day by a column which advanced through the night from Kotien on the south bank of the river.

The mobile force, meanwhile, occupied the northeastern part of Hankow and has since extended the area of occupation.

Large numbers of Chinese troops are stated to be retreating south along the Hankow-Canton Railway.

According to Japanese accounts, the Chinese are strengthening their positions east of the railway to cover their line of retreat and are offering desperate resistance.

The Japanese are concentrating their efforts on breaking through the Chinese positions and cutting the railway. They claim to have occupied Kinniu, fifteen miles east of the Hankow-Canton Railway at 8 a.m.—Reuter.

INSIDE CITY

HANKOW, Oct. 26.

Hitherto only one building has been blown up in the Administrative zones, the British Naval detachments having removed explosives from all the other buildings in which they were placed, including the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Reuter's correspondent visiting the former Japanese Concession early in the morning found, in addition to looted houses, and smouldering barracks, that the Japanese Consulate and Navy Headquarters had been blown up.

Inside the city, the Kuomintang Offices and big iron works continue to blaze, while several fires are raging in the neighbourhood of General Chiang-kai-Shek's Headquarters.

Telephone communication has mostly been severed.—Reuter.

SAFETY ZONE IN HANKOW

LONDON: October 26.

The Foreign Committee for the Hankow Safety Zone has taken over charge of the area, according to information received in London. Guaranteeing the complete demilitarisation of the Zone after consultation with the evacuating Chinese authorities, the Committee has now telegraphed a request to the Japanese Army to respect and refrain from attacking the area.

The Committee which is headed by Father Jacquinot, consists largely of merchants and missionaries and the Zone in their charge consists of the French and former British, German and Russian Concessions, also the Chinese area between the former German Concession and the railway.—Reuter.

Japan To Build Up New China

TOKIO, October 25.

"We shall not relax our efforts until we have succeeded in building a new China and laying the foundation of permanent peace in the Far East," General Itagaki, the War Minister told Reuter after the news of the occupation of Hankow.

He added: "If necessary, we shall march into the remotest parts of China".

He declared that after the fall of Hankow and Canton Marshall Chiang-kai-Shek would be little more than a local chieftain, "but for us Japanese this is a mere milestone on the way. To a final and complete eradication of all influence embracing communism and resisting Japan's just rights and aims.—Reuter.

Earlier

CITY PRESENTS GHASTLY SPECTACLE

HANKOW, Oct. 25.

Flames spurting high to the sky present a terrifying spectacle, while the crackling of burning buildings mingles with the crash of masonry and the groans of the wounded and dying.

As the main Japanese forces approached fuses were set in all military and public utility buildings and centres of communication and also Japanese property. Explosions all the day therefrom rocked buildings and smashed windows in the foreign concessions into which many thousands of panic stricken refugees crowded.

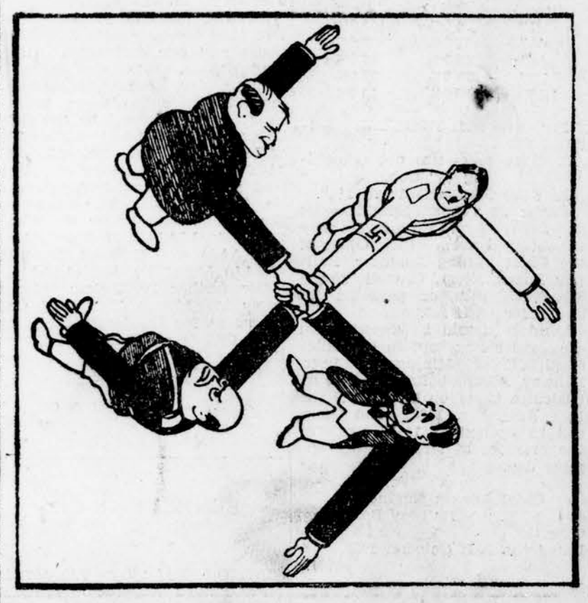
The ex-British concession was so packed that it was impossible in the evening to pass the sidewalks. Four families are at present camping on the doorstep of Reuter's office.

The terminus of the Peking-Hankow Railway is a gruesome spectacle.

Ten civilians were caught in explosions and were lying among the debris The Japanese concession and all the houses have been apparently looted, but the

(Continued on Page 7 Col 5)

PRICE OF THE MUNICH PEACE



FOUR POWER PACT.
(Courtesy: "Le Canard Enchaine")

GERMAN MOBILISATION AT TIME OF CZECH CRISIS

MAJOR VON WEDEL'S DISCLOSURES

BERLIN, Oct. 26.

Disclosures respecting the forces mobilised by Germany during the recent crisis were made in a broadcast by Major Von Wedel of the Press Department, War Ministry.

The broadcast revealed that ten army corps, comprising about thirty divisions, of which half were motorised or armoured divisions and about 500 aeroplanes were held in readiness for the "liberation of Sudetenland."

Major Von Wedel declared that this force, which marched in five army groups, was backed by a force of no less strength in case Czechoslovakia offered resistance to peaceful occupation. Hundreds of anti-aircraft batteries with thousands of guns of all calibre were stationed around the Czech border.

Czech or Soviet bombers, said Major Von Wedel, would hardly have succeeded in getting into Germany from Czechoslovakia Major Von Wedel also revealed that preparations had been made to ward off air attacks from other directions.—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP'S VISIT TO ROME

PARIS, Oct. 26.

There is considerable speculation in the press on the purpose of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome to-morrow. According to "well-informed circles" quoted by the Rome correspondent of "Le Journal", Herr von Ribbentrop's main concern will be strengthening the Rome-Berlin-Tokio triangle.

The correspondent adds that this might go as far as a pact of mutual assistance to be a reply, to the "massive" French, British and American Armament.

Madame Tabouis, "L'Oeuvre's" commentator, after stating that it is believed that Japan's victories will be discussed, reverts to the Eastern European field and says that it appears confirmed that Germany is definitely opposed to the establishment of a common Polish-Hungarian frontier, but she would be ready for concessions to her Italian ally in other matters.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN NAZI HEADQUARTERS

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26.

A bomb explosion occurred in a house in the centre of Copenhagen. The house was used as the Headquarters of the Danish Nazi Party. No one was injured, but considerable damage was done.

It will be recalled that a few days ago ten members of the Nazi Party, including its leader, were arrested and charged with blackmailing several Jewish businessmen.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

LONDON: Oct. 26.

The refugee question has become a world problem and needed a resolute effort for its solution, said the Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at a luncheon, held to appeal for support in aid of an Abyssinian Refugee Relief Fund

The Primate said: "We have only to think of some million refugees from Germany and Austria and refugees from Czechoslovakia and China. Our nation, together with other Western nations could not escape the responsibility for the circumstances which have driven these people from their homes. One thing which is impossible is that we should get into the habit of shrugging our shoulders and saying that the problem was too great.—Reuter.

NEW CZECH OFFER TO HUNGARY

PRAGUE, Oct. 25.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet has laid down a basis for the resumption of the negotiations for a new Hungarian frontier.

The reply is to be sent to Hungary on October 26 until when the contents thereof will not be published.—Reuter.

Prague, Oct. 25

Government have decided to admit free of duty merchandise of Sudeten origin in Czechoslovak territory.—Reuter.

Ll. G. Attacks Betrayal

After Thrill Of Relief Comes Sense Of Shame And Dishonour

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. Lloyd George broke his long silence when, speaking at the City Temple he declared that the relief experienced after the Munich agreement was now beginning to be suffused with a sense of shame that peace was purchased at the price of conscience and honour.

Speaking of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We handed over a little democratic State in Central Europe wrapped in the Union Jack and Tricolour to a ruthless Dictator who would deny freedom both to the Czechs and Germans alike."

Dealing with events in Abyssinia, China and Czechoslovakia, he said: "We have descended during these years the ladder of dishonour rung by rung—can we go any lower?"

Mr. Lloyd George added: "We all shared in a sort of thrill at the relief which passed through the country when we realised that we would be spared, at any rate for some time, the horror and squalor of a war; but we have lost honour and we have not gained tranquillity."

Mr. Lloyd George added that Herr Hitler was not out to redress grievances. He knew what he wanted was to get rid of a democratic free country contiguous to his own, where principles of liberty, equality and justice were freely administered to the Sudetens, Germans and Czechs alike. Mr. Lloyd George asked how many nations would follow Britain's lead to-day. He said that instead of fifty Nations, Britain would not get two to follow her to-day. Mr. Lloyd George declared that in the end there would be no peace. There would be war and war without friends.—Reuter's Special.

New Problem For Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Oct. 26.

Czechoslovakia accepts the Hungarian demand for occupation of the districts mutually agreed to be ceded, in a new Note handed over to the Hungarian Minister by the Foreign Minister, M. Chvalkovsky, but suggests that a little more time than a week proposed is necessary before occupation. The Note also accepts the principle of arbitration by Germany and Italy in respect of those territories still in dispute.

Meanwhile two members of the Cabinet representing Ruthenia have resigned because they consider that the interests of the Sub-Carpathian Russians will be sacrificed. Doctor Brodie, President of the Ruthenian Cabinet has also resigned.—

Dr. Brodie, it is understood, took the view that a Plebiscite would be preferable to arbitration. The German representative on the Slovak Government has requested to be allowed to be present when negotiations with Hungary are resumed as decisions that may be taken "may affect the citizenship of German minorities."

The Czech note also insists that if the Polish Government is brought into the arbitration proceedings as suggested by Hungary, the Rumanian Government should also be consulted.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The Raja Bahadur of Dhenkanal, who arrived here yesterday had, it is stated, an interview with the President, Eastern States Agency, later in the day.

He is the guest of the Raja of Seraikela.—A. P.

No Communal Motive In Frontier Raids

RATIONAL SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS NEEDED

Mahatma's Warning Against Third Party Protection

BANNU: October 20.

The possibility of a solution of the Frontier problems, particularly raids by Tribesmen on citizens, through his doctrine of Non-Violence was stressed by Gandhiji addressing a huge public meeting last night, held under the presidency of Khan Makhsud Jan Khan, President of the City Congress Committee.

Long before the meeting commenced, queues of people were seen formed on the roads, holding up vehicular traffic to the meeting grounds.

Welcome Addresses

Two addresses of welcome on behalf of the people of Bannu district and Sewa Samiti, Chandni Chowk were presented to Gandhiji. The people of Bannu in the course of their addresses referred to the danger of raids by tribesmen on the city, and sought Gandhiji's intercession.

MINOR STAMPEDE

When Gandhiji had addressed the meeting for five minutes, a section of the audience who could not hear him properly, attempted to rush forward. This caused a minor stampede in the women's enclosure and they started running helter-skelter. Quiet was however, soon restored and Gandhiji resumed his speech.

NO COMMUNAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Mahatma Gandhi at the outset referred to his protracted silence and said that he had greatly benefited by it. When observing silence he could devote more time to solid work.

Referring to Frontier problems such as kidnapping and raids, Mahatma Gandhi said that on one side the Frontier was surrounded by various tribes which contained men whose profession was raiding. In his opinion, the raiders were not actuated by communal considerations, their sole motive being satisfaction of primary wants. He regretted to say that, much as he would like to see every kidnapped person restored to his relatives, he had no magic spell by which he could do that to-day, nor should they expect much from the authorities in that respect. The India Act had given powers to the Ministers to a strictly limited extent. Congress Governments could not do all they might like to do.

AFTER ADVENT OF CONGRESS MINISTRY.

Continuing Gandhiji said that after a close study of the problem he had formed the impression that the situation in this respect had grown worse since the inauguration of the Congress Ministry in the Frontier. He was of opinion that it would be better for the Congress to resign from Office if it could not cope with the question of raids or else the Congress would lose all its prestige. Dr. Khan Sahib was their servant. It was, therefore, for them to decide whether they wanted him to continue in Office or whether there should be a non-Congress Ministry in N. W. F. P.

A WARNING.

He had been approached by some people who had asked him whether they should seek safety by migrating from the Frontier Province Mahatma Gandhi said that migration was a perfectly legitimate course to adopt if there was no other way of living with safety and honour. There had been a complaint that the Muslim population did not render help against raiders which they used to do before the repeal of certain Sections of the Frontier Crimes Regulations Act and that this had encouraged the raiders. Whilst that might be true, he warned them that if they depended on armed protection of the Third Party for their defence they must be prepared sooner or later to accept the domination of the so-called protectors.

SOLUTION THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi then giving his solution the problem through non-violence refused to believe that the raiders were incapable of responding to non-violent approach. If he had his way he would go and mix with the tribes and he was sure that they would not be impervious to an appeal of love and reason. But he knew he would not be permitted by the authorities to visit the tribal areas to-day.

A RATIONAL COURSE.

A number of Waziris, Mahatma Gandhi added, had seen him at noon and he did not find that their nature was essentially different from that of other human beings. To seek security by offering blackmail to the raider was demoralising both to the givers and the tribesmen. A rational course was to raise them above destitution by teaching them industry and thus removing the motive which led them to the raiding habit. Concluding Mahatma Gandhi said that he was having talks with the Khudai Khidmatgars in this connection and if his plan bore fruit that might provide a permanent solution of the problem.—A. P.

MAHATMA CONDEMNS "FORWARD POLICY"

BANNU, Oct. 26.

After several hours Gandhiji made last night the lengthiest public speech lasting for over 40 minutes when he made an important reference to the raids and kidnappings in the Frontier and made specific mention of the British Government's policy of squandering crores of rupees over the Frontiers and carrying on constant military manoeuvres with a view to getting training for themselves in the ways of warfare.—United Press.

BANNU DEPUTATION TO MAHATMA

BANNU, Oct. 25.

Gandhiji, while observing silence throughout, spent three very crowded hours in the afternoon hearing various deputations, most of the time being taken by a deputation on behalf of the Bannu Defence Committee.

The deputationists submitted a long statement to Gandhiji, who it is learnt was deeply moved to hear the pathetic tale of arson and loot murder and kidnappings.

Informed circles believe that Gandhiji's mind is most occupied with the question as to how to put an end to such tragic happenings and secure safety to the fear-ridden people.

The deputationists pressed various points, the chief of them being putting an early end to the danger to life and property and

(Continued on page 8, col. 8)

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Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a male telephone operator. Please apply personally, Podar Trading Co., Ltd. Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, with certificates. (10949)

Wanted efficient and experienced Manager, who is conversant with the Motor Trade & capable of carrying out the administrative functions independently. Apply stating, Age, experience and minimum salary required Rs. 1,000/- security essential. Apply Box No. 9759, "Bombay Chronicle."

52. TO BE LET.

Cumballa Hill, "Sunama House," 1st and 3rd Floor, each consisting westerly facing 7 bedrooms with attached bath-dressing rooms. Also ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply Liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (9754)

Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, airy two rooms tenements with water tap. For Hindoos only. Rent from Rs. 26. 'Phone 26455. (9755)

"Bhedwar House," opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 2nd Floor of 7 rooms and kitchen, also ground floor flat of 2 rooms, kitchen. 'Phone 26455. (9756)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10928 "Bombay Chronicle."

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Yogi will read your past, present and future. Consult Today. Charges moderate. Room No. 18, Kitab Mahal, 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (10941)

Indian Prof. Gill & Prof. Pandit Dhariwal who helps all in troubles, miseries and cures all Chronic and incurable diseases by his wonderful treatment. etc. Questions replied physionomy and preparing Horoscopes. Charges moderate. Consult 1 to 6. Apollo Hotel, Fort, Bombay. (10942)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

M. S. "TOSAN MARU"

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th October, 1938, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped from New Zealand Ports per s.s. "Naniwa Maru" have also arrived per this vessel.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
OSAKA SYOSEN KABUSIKI KAISYA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 337 of 1937.

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
FRAMROZE EDULJI BHOMISHA and others. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 14th December, 1937 and Appellate Court's Decree dated 4th April, 1938, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1938 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure together with the building thereon admeasuring 315 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Laughton's Survey No. 1/8421 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/315 (part) of the Bhuleshwar Division and C Ward No. 2281 and Street No. 71 Queens Road.

LOT NO. II.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the building thereon, admeasuring 38 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Laughton's Survey No. 9237 and Cadastral Survey No. 337 of the Fort Division and A Ward No. 1848 and Street Nos. 30, 34, 36 Gunbow Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of land of the quit and Ground rent tenure together with the building thereon admeasuring 11 sq. yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's last rent roll No. 5429 and Laughton's Survey No. 9242 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 of the Fort Division and A Ward No. 1853 and Street No. 20, Gunbow Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of MESSRS. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113 Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

9758.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

From Java Sumatra. First time in Bombay. Physionomy and Footreaders give advices for marriage, business, service and education. Treats Chronic diseases by spiritualism. Three days free. M.S. Pandit, Court House, opp. St. Xavier's School, Dhobitalao, Bombay. Consultations: 9 to 12; 2 to 6. (10940)

Nakshband celebrated spiritualist palmist accuracy of his predictions have astounded people. Maharajas, big merchants certificates rare opportunity. Short stay fees Rs. 10/- upwards. Savoy Hotel next Bombay Central. (10947)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board).

NOTICE

Tenders for the supply of coal to the state-managed railways and to the Assam Bengal, Bengal Nagpur, Bengal and North Western, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Rohilkhund and Kumayun and South Indian Railways during the year 1939-40.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April 1939 to 31st March 1940:—

		Tons
1.	Steam coal, by Rail	30,58,000
2.	Coke Breeze	4,000
3.	Soft Coke for Workshop purposes	7,420
4.	Hard Coke	2,550
5.	Screened Rubble coal (for Power House)	5,400

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a form provided by the Company-managed Railways mentioned above if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tenders; they reserve the right to accept any tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-0 A. M. (Calcutta time) on Saturday the 12th November 1938 and they will be opened at 11-15 A. M. in the presence of tenderers on the same day.

A. ORR.
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 24th October, 1938.

(9760)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply and erection of three vertical spindle electrically-driven pumps of 500 gallons per minute capacity each together with switch gear, &c., for a pumping Scheme at Sion Matunga Estate as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 4th day of November 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for three electric pumps," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-.

Forms of contract, specification, Blue Print &c., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/- each set which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. D. DARUWALLA.
For City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
21st October, 1938.

(9763)

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the firms of Messrs. A. CHOONILAL & CO., and the British and Continental Railway Stores have been by mutual consent DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad Amas Samvat year 1994 i. e. 23rd October, 1938. Further the said firms and the partners of the said firms have given a Power of Attorney to Mr. Atmaram Sevaklal alone a partner of the said firms to recover all outstandings due to said firms and that the said Atmaram Sevaklal will recover such outstandings.

(Sd.) A. CHOONILAL & CO.,
British and Continental Railway Stores.
" HARILAL VALABHDAS
" CHOONILAL NARSIDAS MAKATI
" ATMARAM SEVAKLAL
" CHANDRAKANT SEVAKLAL.
Partners of the aforesaid firms.

(9765)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLACK COAL TO THE G.I.P. RAILWAY DURING THE YEAR 1939-40.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of Slack Coal from Collieries, situated in the Central Provinces during the period 1st April, 1939, to 31st March, 1940:—

1. 36,000 tons for the Transportation Department.

The Slack should conform to the following Grading Specification:

It should have a calorific value of not less than 9,000 British Thermal Units per lb. as fired and should not contain more than 20% ash. The coal should be of the following sizes:

Screen	Retain	Pass.
1"	0.0%	100.0%
½"	10.0%	90.0%
¼"	40.0%	50.0%
1/8"	25.0%	25.0%
1/16"	15.0%	10.0%

For the MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—

2. 5,350 tons—size not exceeding ½" Cube.
3. 6,900 tons—size 1" to 1¼".

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-0 a.m. (Calcutta time) on Saturday, the 12th November, 1938, and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of tenderers on the same day.

A. ORR,
Chief Mining Engineer,
Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 24th October, 1938.

9761.

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.,
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL DURING 1939-40.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following Steam Coal to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1940.

Coal to be delivered by sea at Mormugao into wagons to be provided by the Railway, 16,000 tons.

2. The coal must be either of Selected Grade or Grade 1, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderer may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

4. No Tender will be considered unless it is submitted in the prescribed Form.

5. The Tenders which may be submitted for the whole or for any portion of the quantity noted above should be addressed in sealed covers to the "Agent and General Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, c/o. the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta" superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Coal." The Tenders should be lodged in the Tender Box kept in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 A.M. (Calcutta Time) on Saturday the 12th November, 1938.

6. The Agent and General Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part at his option.

Calcutta,
Dated the 24th October, 1938.

9762.

CENTRAL
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.
TO-DAY, 1-30 p. m.
Special Show for Ladies and children.
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(MARATHI)
Remember, It's Prabhat's!

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, (GOKHALE ROAD NORTH) AND LANE LEADING TO RAM MARUTI ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thatte & Co., Attorneys for Dr. Sitaram Balvant Salvi and Anr. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Yamunabai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Narayan Vithal Thakur and Ors., the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th August, 1936, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property THIS DAY Thursday the 27th day of October, 1938, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with dwelling house and one corrugated iron shed situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay, admeasuring 507 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector Cadastral Survey No. 260 of Mahim Division No. A1, 3A, 3A|3966, 4423 in Collector's last rent roll and Laughton's Survey No. 1B-1B 1439 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 4234 (1AAA) and Street No. 595 (AAA) and G Ward No. 4234 (AAAA) Street No. 595 (AAAA).

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Thatte & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, OR JAMBLI MOHALLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, Receiver in Suit No. 1701 of 1937 (Tapidas Ramchunder and ors. vs. Shivshanker Ramchunder and ors.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following.

FIRST:—All that piece of land admeasuring 91 sq. yds. with dwelling house in C Ward St. No. 38, Bhuleshwar Bapu Khote St. and bounded on the East by Jambli Mohalla Road, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Manji Mamji, and on the South by the property of Bhansali Lakhmidas Jiwandas.

SECOND:—A piece of Government Land admeasuring 108 sq. yds. with dwelling house, in Bapu Khote St., St. No. 40, and bounded on the East by Jambli Mohalla, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property firstly described, and on the South by the property of Bal Krishna Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sukhthanker and Gupte, Court Receiver's Solicitors Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street or the Undersigned.

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GARDA'S OFFER TO BOMBAY GOVT.

Agrees To Deliver Possession Of Lands Forfeited During Satyagraha Movement

The following is the copy of the Agreement signed by M. J. F. Garda on 21st October 1938 regarding his offer to deliver possession of the lands in the Surat district forfeited and sold to him during the civil disobedience movement:—

To, The Honourable Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue Department, Poona.

Sir,—I am willing to deliver possession of all the lands forfeited and sold to me and situate in the district of Surat by the 1st of November 1938 by resigning the lands in favour of the Government by a Rajinama under section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

2. As compensation for the said lands I am willing to receive as provided by the Bill for the Restoration of Forfeited Lands just passed by the Legislative Council, the following viz:

(a) the occupancy price paid by me to Government for these lands.

(b) 4 per cent interest on it from the date the moneys were paid by me to the date of Rajinama of the said lands,

(c) 15 per cent on (a) and (b).

3. Under the provisions of the said Bill, I am entitled to the value of the crops. I hope Government will be pleased to give me.

A. As regards the lands which are directly cultivated by me or in respect of which the tenants are willing to go out on 1st November 1938 relinquishing all their claims to the lands leased to them and the crop thereon, the Government will be pleased to pay me such value of crops on 1st November 1938 or such other later date as may be agreed upon as may be ascertained by the Deputy Director of Agriculture whose decision will be final less the land revenue in respect of such lands, provided that in the case of lands on which a second crop is grown during the season, only 1/2 of the land revenue should be deducted.

B. As to the lands which are cultivated through tenants after I give the Rajinama of such lands and hand over the Ganotpatas of the tenants to Government, the Government will be pleased to give me the amounts payable to me for the year 1938-39 under the said Ganotpatas and remaining unpaid on the date the Ganotpatas are handed over to the Government less the land revenue in respect of such lands, I undertake to get the tenants to admit the amount due and unpaid under the Ganotpatas before they are handed over to Government to make up the accounts of the amounts payable to me.

4. In order to protect the tenants of these lands I had to buy certain properties and waste lands in the villages Satem, Babla Sarbhan and Sikar. I hope Government will be pleased to buy these waste lands and properties at a price equivalent to the following.

(a) the price which I paid to Government for plus the amount which I have spent in improving any of these lands and properties; and

(b) 15 per cent. on such amount.

I will prove the amount so spent in buying and improving any of these properties before the Collector of Surat, but if his decision is not acceptable to me I will accept as final such amount as may be fixed by the Tribunal appointed under the provisions of the said Bill when it becomes law. On such amount and 15 per cent thereon being paid to me I shall pass a deed of sale to Government or such other person or persons as the Government may nominate.

5. I will deliver possession of such waste lands and properties to Government on the 30th of November 1938.

I hope Government will be pleased to accept this offer.

TRAINING GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATORS

Sir Roger On Part Local Bodies Play In Development Institutions

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor replying to the address of the Satara City Municipality today, said:

Th story of your City and of the District of which it is the Headquarters goes back into the dim mists of time, and for five hundred years at least occupies a very prominent page in the history of Hindustan.

Your ancestors witnessed the rise and fall of many powers and played an important part both in politics and warfare in the long series of struggles which form the history of past centuries.

At all times martial qualities have distinguished the peoples of this District. I am glad to think that those qualities have not deteriorated. They were never more nobly demonstrated than on the battlefields of the Great War, for in many campaigns in that war the Mahratta Regiments distinguished themselves for their steadfastness and valour.

I am glad to know that your District continues to supply men of the highest quality to these Regiments, and I am confident that, should the occasion unhappily arise, they will once again prove their worth and bring fresh honour to the Mahratta race.

MARATHAS FOR BODYGUARD

You will, no doubt, have heard that I have recently decided to enlist men from the Bombay Presidency into my Bodyguard. Since the beginning of this month nearly one half of my Bodyguard has been composed of Mahrattas. When I recall the proud part played by the horsemen of your race in the fortunes of the Mahratta Empire I have no doubt that this Presidency will soon become proud of them, and for my part I am glad to have them with me.

I will now turn, for a moment, to matters of more local importance. I have heard, Mr. President, with much interest what you have said regarding the civic activities of your Municipality.

It is true that your City has with changing times, lost much of its former importance, and it was unlucky that the railway passed you by. But there are compensations to all things, and with your great advantages in respect of climate and water supply, there is no reason why your citizens should not enjoy most, if not all, of the amenities available to those who dwell in larger cities.

The new Constitution has introduced a wide measure of democracy in this, as in other Provinces. Democracy is, perhaps, the most difficult of political systems to work, and in many countries to-day it is much derided. It requires for its success a sense of responsibility and an interest in public affairs not only amongst members of the Legislature but in all ranks of the people.

Local bodies can do much to promote those qualities: they can be training grounds for administrators; they can, by their example, promote the spirit of public service in their areas; they can play a most important part in the successful development of democratic institutions.

I trust that your City, which has such a long and honourable history behind it, will add to its reputation and long record of fine civic administration

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in his LATEST and FUNNIEST FILM
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MINERVA'S Drama of
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"VASANTI"

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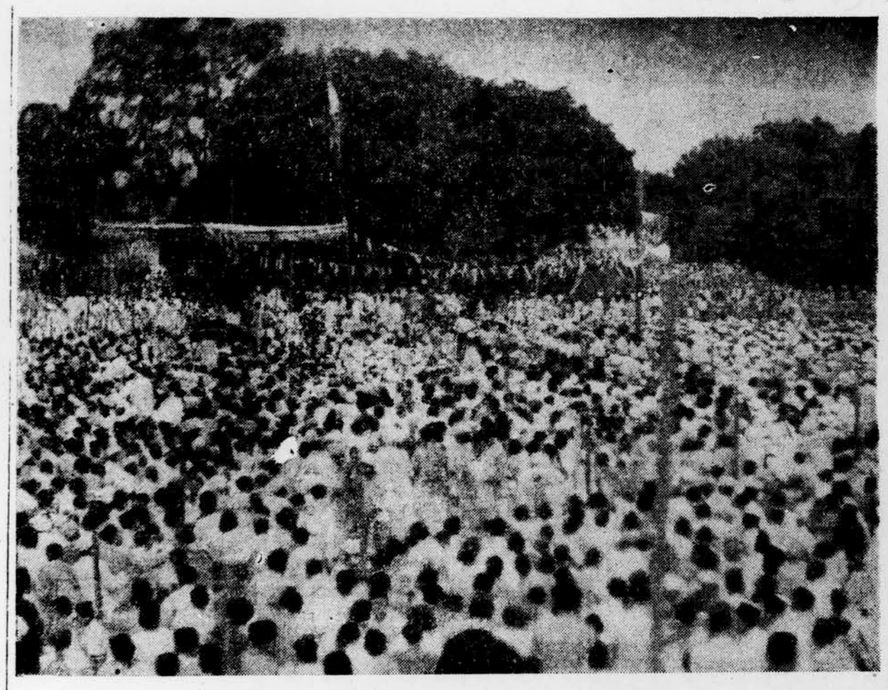
RAJKOT STRUGGLE THROUGH THE CAMERA

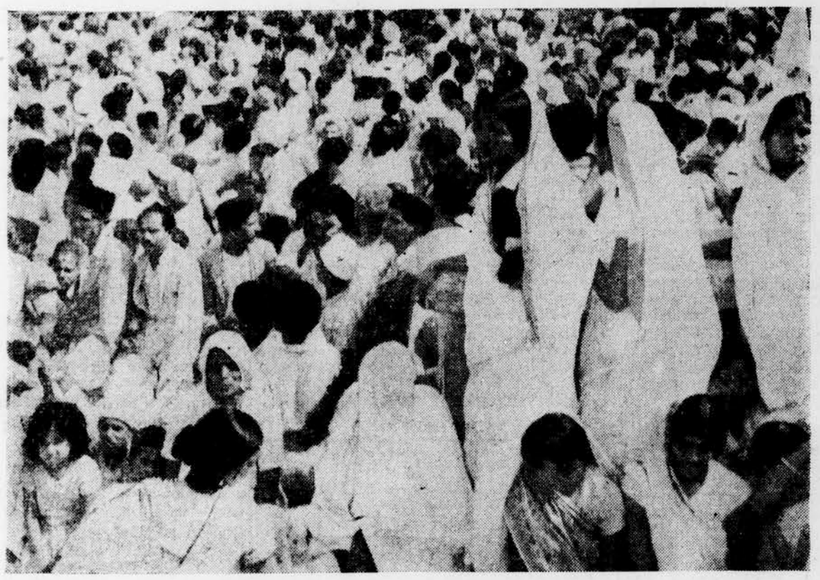
Two farmers among the scores who were badly injured during the lathi charge by Rajkot police.



The Rajkot People's Conference in Session.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, with Messrs. Dhaber and Shukla, leaders of the Satyagraha movement in Rajkot.

Sir Patrick Cadell, Dewan of Rajkot.



Rajkot Women's gathering at Azad Chowk.

THE MALARIA WAGON BRINGS HEALTH

The Medical Department of Ceylon, that island in the Indian Ocean that is so picturesque, that has been recently so cruelly ravaged by malaria, is doing everything in its power to prevent the return of this scourge; to this end it has fitted out a propaganda wagon for fighting this malady: this is known as the "malaria wagon." Thanks to this wagon, the whole country is now being visited and demonstrations are given everywhere, even in the smallest hamlets.

The propaganda wagon in question, which is drawn by a powerful pair of oxen, contains exhibits dealing with malaria and the fight against this malady, a gramophone and a magic lantern apparatus. A halt is made at the different villages and a "malaria day" organised. The people are persuaded to rid their land of conditions that encourage the hatching of mosquitoes, and at the same time they are taught to plant useful vegetables and fruit, for during the last epidemic it became evident that insufficient or badly chosen food prepares a favourable ground for malaria and that an enfeebled population becomes an easy prey for this malady.

The malaria wagon arouses very great interest everywhere and it is hoped that it will shortly be replaced by a more modern vehicle. The Department would gladly have changed the oxen for a motor, but unfortunately, a motor lorry could not reach the far distant villages, for the roads are very bad and in some cases non-existent.

Malaria is still the most prevalent malady in Ceylon and claims numerous victims every year. Also, the fight against this malady in tropical countries imposes a heavy task on the governments concerned.

For treating malarial patients, the authorities in Ceylon carry out the recommendations of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations. These prescribe, for the treatment of patients, a daily dose of 15 to 20 grains of quinine; to prevent the malady, it only requires a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine throughout the fever season.

We wish the authorities in Ceylon every success for its timely initiative and hope that the malaria wagon will have a most successful tour.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.
8-0 Children's Prayer 8-5 Jugal Bandi 8-50 Anjanibai Wadkar 9-15 Shamsuddin 9-25 Gangubai Hangal (Hubli) 9-55 Abdul Karim Khan? .

p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 Lunch Hour Music 2-0 A recorded programme. 5-30 Master Harischandra Kapileshwari. 5-45 Prabhu Desai (Amateur) 6-0 Ganpat Rao Behere Buwa 6-30 Shanker Rao. Kapileshwari 6-45 Wimalabai Welinkar. 7-15 Nritya Rani Sumaleni Devi. 7-30 Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Tansen our Ramdas. 8-30 Roshanara Begam. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-5 Shanker Rao Kapileshwari. 9-30 News. (BBC). 9-50 Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan. Talk by H. Chattopadhyaya. 10-5 Sawai Gandharv and Kapileshwari. 10-35 Rambhau Kundgolkar. 11-0 Abdul Karim Khan. 11-5 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

p.m.
1-0 to 3-30 As in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I. 10-5 An Introduction. 10-0 Chamber Music. 11-5 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

a.m.
7-0 Radio Orchestra 7-10 Shankarabai 7-30 A Sitar Recital 7-40 Light Vocal 7-50 Classical Music 8-0 Geets 8-15 Light Classical 8-40 News In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

noon
12-0 For All Tastes.

p.m.
1-0 BBC Programme 2-0 Nature study. By R. S. Ratan Lal 2-15 Music 6-0 News. In English 6-5 In Hindustani 6-10 Haider Husain and Orchestra 6-20 Ghazals 6-30 Jack and Jill 7-0 For Villagers Only 7-45 Ragas at Nightfall 8-15 Review of Urdu books 8-30 Courtship Comedy in Hindustani 9-0 Latest Film Hits News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Musical Interlude 9-50 Matters of Moment BBC 10-5 Music 10-50 Sitar Recital 10-55 News..

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

noon.
12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,990 kc/s.)

p.m
6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I 6-10 Music 6-30 to 7-0 As in Delhi I 7-0 Studio Recordings 7-35 Sentimental Tunes 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-45 Russ Morgan and His Orchestra 9-50 Matters of Moment (BBC) 10-5 Louis and His Aces 10-55 News 11-0 Time Signal Close down

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15.160 kc/s)

noon p.m.
12-0 to 22-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I.
7-0 to 8-15 As in Delhi II.
8-15 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

A Rewa Correspondent wires: "Hon. Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident, Central India, accompanied by Major N. S. Alington, Secretary and Personal Staff arrived at Satna, last evening, from Indore. They were met at the Railway station by two Sardars, after which the party drove to the Yuvrajbhawan Palace."

AROUND CITY COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

Pandurang Rambhau (25) was fined Rs. 150 or, in default, seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for using No. 212, Dongri Street, for accepting Sutta Bets.

Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate; Fourth Court, sentenced Balan Bhikajee Dalvi to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200/- or seven week's rigorous imprisonment on charges of sutta gaming at Bhat Wadi, Mahim.

An unidentified male, aged about 25, was found lying dead on the 23rd instant on one of the horizontal girders of Tilak Bridge. At the inquest held today at the Bombay Coroner's Court, the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning which was self-administered.

Leelabai Mahadev (6), residing at Vithalbhai Patel Road, was severely burnt while she was playing with crackers during the Diwali festival.

The girl died on the way to J. J. Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest today.

Bacha Bucha Singh, an unemployed youth, was charged today before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide

The police stated that the accused removed 16 Dhatura seeds (poison) from the G. I. P. Goods Yard and swallowed them. He collapsed on the road outside and was removed to hospital.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

Mill Manager Fined

Mr. V. G. Nanavati, the manager of Victoria Mills. Gamdevi, was fined Rs. 60 for employing four persons overtime, by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta.

In the course of evidence, Mr. A. R. Kagal, Senior Inspector of Factories, stated that he found the persons employed in the Bleaching Department of the Factory till 7 p.m. on May 2nd last though the closing time was 5-30 p.m.

The accused pleaded guilty.

F. Marao was arrested last night by the Nagpada police on a charge of stabbing a tailor in a taxi.

It was alleged that the accused jumped into the taxi in which a tailor was being driven. At the junction of Jairabai Lane he wounded the tailor and another in the scuffle to remove the knife which he was flourishing in his hand, the accused also received injuries and was taken to the police hospital. He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court this morning and was ordered to be released on bail till November 2.

Sutta Raid Arrest

Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, remanded into Police Custody till the 4th November Yeshvant Govind, who was arrested last night in a sutta raid carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad at No. 11, Telli Gate, opposite Kalachowki Road.

Mahadeo Sitaram, a hair-dresser, and Laxman Mahadeo were sentenced by Mr. Barot, for suttakhel, the first accused to a fine of Rs. 500 or seven weeks' R. I. and the second accused to a fine of Rs. 10, or one week's R. I.

Caused Panic Near Round Temple Locality

Three persons who are stated to have caused a panic near the Round Temple locality, where they had gone for a drink, were arrested by the Maharpauri Police last night.

It was stated that they had some drinks in a Bar late last night. They met two Pathans. One of the men is said to have pushed another on a Pathan. This led to a quarrel and, it is alleged, even soda water bottles were used.

The three accused—Ramachandra Govind, Shanker Vishnu, and Khandu Vithu—were arrested by the police on the road while, it is stated, they were shouting and causing a general disturbance.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail at the Girgaum Court.

Nikam was arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad on a warrant issued by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, a few days ago. He was released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300 at the Mazagaon Police Court by Mr. Haji.

Shop-keeper Arrested

Amba Shanker, who it is alleged was carrying on Sutta business openly in Kalachowki section at Fare Bunder Road, was arrested on a charge of assault and robbery by the Kalachowki police last night.

The complainant Ganpat Atmaram Savant is alleged to have been assaulted and robbed of about Rs. 12 by Amba Shanker and Biwa Dada, who is also alleged to be a Dada of the locality.

Last evening, it is stated, Ganpat Atmaram, a police informant, went to the tea shop of Amba Shanker to ascertain as to whether Sutta business was being carried on by Amba Shanker.

Amba Shanker is alleged to have questioned the presence of the complainant for more than three hours and to have assaulted and robbed him of about Rs. 12 with the help of his 'Dada' friend Biwa 'Dada' and a few others who came on the scene on hearing a whistle from Amba Shanker.

The matter was reported to the Kalachowki Police who arrested Amba Shanker and another man.

Further inquiries by the Kalachowki police are going on in this connection.

Divided Verdict Of Coroner's Jury

Further details were disclosed at the resumed inquest on the body of Mahomed Nazir Ahmed (38) a mill-worker who was found dead in front of his room, while sleeping on a cot, on the night of 14th October, at Amberwadi off Kalachowki.

Din Mohamed another mill-worker, who has been arrested by the Police in connection with murder was present in Court in custody.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to knife injury in the stomach. Two of them held the view that Din Mohamed Puladin was responsible for the murder, while three others did not think evidence was sufficient to charge the suspect.

BOMBAY TO MADRAS AND COLOMBO

It is quite an easy matter these days to get down to Madras or Colombo by air. Tata planes can get you there quickly and safely. You can go from Bombay to Hyderabad in 3 hours

15 minutes—the fare is Rs. 67. From Hyderabad, the plane takes you in less than three hours to Madras. The fare is Rs. 58. From Madras, it is a 5 hours journey, including stops, by air to Colombo. The fare is Rs. 100.

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Caltex To Meet B. E. S. T. In Final

GOSSAGE CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The Caltex Sports Club qualified to meet the B. E. S. T. in the final of the Gossage Cup Football Tournament, when they defeated the St. Mary's Old Boys by 3 goals to 1, in the second semi-final on Wednesday evening.

Except for about 10 minutes in the second half of play, when the St. Mary's scored their only goal, the winners had things their own way practically throughout.

Immediately after the kick-off Caltex went 1 up on the board, Robertson, leader of their attack, being responsible for finding the net with a powerful straight drive, which left the Old Boy's goal-keeper guessing. Caltex kept up their pressure and Couto saved well, twice in quick succession from Robertson.

Except for an occasional breakaway by St. Mary's forwards, Caltex were dominating the exchanges. Karunaker, their outside-left, got possession near the centre-line and after running down his flank, made a fine opening for Blake but the latter shot wide from a close up.

In the 17th minute from the start, Martin, Caltex right-wing, obtained the second goal, for his side, with an excellent angular shot.

A good movement between the Old Boy's attack-line saw Jansen, their inside-right, shooting wide, when he had the Caltex goal-keeper at his mercy.

The Old Boys started confidently on resumption and in the 5th minute decreased their opponent's lead, Stanley, their centre-forward, netting from close quarters.

About 5 minutes later Robertson ran through the St. Mary's defence in a brilliant solo effort and went on to beat the defending goal-keeper just before the latter could put his foot to the ball.

Following midfield play for a few minutes, the Caltex forwards again got going and had the St. Mary's defenders in difficulties. Towards the end Couto, in the Old Boy's goal, brought off a couple of good saves, atleast 2 from Robertson and 1 from Gardner to save his side from a bigger defeat.

THE RESULT.

CALTEX	3 Goals.
ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS	1 Goal.

TEAMS.

CTLTEX:—Ottmann; Wilson and Webb; Corton, Telang and D'Souza; Martin, Gardner, Robertson, Blake and Karunaker.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS:—Couto; Moore and B. Proudfoot; Durham, Grostate and Caral.; Santos, Jansen, Alexander, Stanley and Rodgers.

REFEREE:—Mr. Dagorne.

Friday's Final

B. E. S. T. vs. Caltex (Cooperage 5-10 p.m.).

M.C.C. TEAM'S INDIA TOUR

Sub-Committee Meet At Madras To Discuss Important Matters

The two Sub-Committees, appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India at its last meeting held in Bombay in July, met on October 25, at the Hotel Connemara, Madras with the Hon. Dr P. Subbaroyan, President of the Board in the chair, to discuss important matters relating to the proposed visit of the Marylebourne Cricket Club team to India.

Provisional Itinerary

The M. C. C. tour Sub-Committee which consisted of Dr. Subbaroyan (President) Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao (Hon. Secretary), Mr. H. N Contractor (Bombay), Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal), Major R. M. Lindsley (Central India) and M. H. J. Rustomji (N. I. Cricket Association) adopted the following provisional itinerary for the tour:—

October 12—Arrival in Bombay.
October 15—Arrival in Karachi.
October 17, 18 and 19—vs. Sind Cricket Association at Karachi.
October 23 and 24—vs. North-West Frontier Province at Peshawar.
October 27, 28 and 29—vs. Northern India Cricket Association at Lahore.
October 31, November 1 and 2—vs. Southern Punjab Cricket Association at Amritsar.
November 5, 6 and 7—vs. Maharaja of Patiala's XI at Patiala.
November 11 and 12—vs. Delhi and Districts of Delhi.
November 14, 15 and 16—vs Rajputana Cricket Association at Ajmer.
November 18 and 19—vs. Gujarat Cricket Association at Ahmedabad.
November 21, 22 and 23—vs Western India States Cricket Association at Rajkot.
November 27, 28 and 29—vs. Jamnagar XI at Jamnagar.
December 2, 3 and 4—vs. Combined Universities at Ahmedabad or Aligarh.
December 6 and 7—vs. Baroda Cricket Association at Baroda.
December 9 and 10—vs. Maharashtra XI at Poona.
December 12, 13 and 14—vs. Bombay Cricket Association at Bombay.
December 16, 17, 18 and 19—FIRST TEST MATCH, INDIA v. ENGLAND.
December 22, 23 and 24—vs. Bengal and Assam at Calcutta.
December 27, 28, 29 and 30. SECOND TEST MATCH, INDIA v. ENGLAND.
January 1 and 2—vs. Bihar Cricket Association at Jamshedpur.
January 6, 7 and 8—vs. U. P. Cricket Association at Lucknow.
January 12, 13 and 14—vs. Central India Cricket Association at Indore.
January 16 and 17—vs. C. P. and Berar at Nagpur.
January 19, 20 and 21—vs. Hyderabad State Cricket Association at Secunderabad.
January 23 and 24—vs. Mysore at Bangalore.
January 26, 27 and 28—vs. Madras at Madras.
February 2, 3, 4 and 5. THIRD TEST MATCH, INDIA v. ENGLAND.
February 7 and 8—vs. Cricket Club of India at Bombay.
February 10—Sail for England.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Rajkot People's Demand

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If rulers of Indian States realise that their position is that of a trustee inasmuch as the entire income comes from the people, if they carry on the administration in the best interest of their subjects and rule over their hearts, they need not apprehend trouble. The people are not to blame if the ruler is instrumental in undermining their deep-rooted loyalty and devotion which is based on religious tenets.

The position of the Rajkot State is peculiar. The circumstances which culminated in the unprecedented solidarity of the people and in the unparalleled, well organised, non-violent mass agitation, under the leadership of Mr. Dhebar, are also peculiar.

The late Thakor Saheb was an independent thinker. He took personal interest in the administration, allowed even the poorest free access, heard them patiently, and granted such redress as he thought proper. He looked ahead. With a view to associate his people with the administration, he established the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha of members elected by the people, framed its constitution, parted with some of his powers and privileges, and respected the Constitution scrupulously during his life time. He attended the meetings of the Sabha and appreciated the deliberations and discussions. He led a pure and simple life. The amount drawn from the State treasury for his personal expenses amounted to about a lac of rupees, that is, 10 per cent. of the permanent, unfluctuating income of the State.

The present Thakor Saheb got the "Gadi" and also the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha and its constitution in heritage. He is capable of taking intelligent interest in the administration, if he is initiated. Unfortunately, he selected D. S. Virawala as his Dewan who advised the Thakor Saheb not to take any interest in the administration, to confine himself to the palace and to enjoy all sorts of comforts and luxuries at the expense of the people. He used Thakore Saheb as a machine for signing papers sent to him. With a view to stabilise his Dewanship, and get his son appointed as the Dewan, he pandered to the wishes of the Thakor Saheb and allowed more than 40 per cent. of the permanent income of the State to be drawn from the Treasury for the Thakor Saheb's personal expenses. With a view to supply the needs of the Thakor Saheb, Virawala sold numerous immovable properties owned by the State for more than 4 lacs. During his 7 years' administration, the State realised about 14 lacs of rupees on account of the sale of land for building purposes, but there was such wanton dissipation of the resources of the State that there were only nine thousand rupees in the Treasury when Sir Patrick Cadell took charge.

Virawala resented interference by the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha in State matters. The Sabha was an eye-sore to him, because some fearless members openly laid the charge of malversation against him, with hard facts and figures. Owing to his hostile attitude, the President could not convene the Sabha even once during the last nine months.

On the 15th of August, a public meeting was held to protest against licences being issued for gambling on Janmashtami fair. The purpose was harmless. There was an indiscriminate lathi charge. Numerous persons, including Mr. Dhebar, were injured more or less. The autocrat Virawala did not rest content with this. Mr. Dhebar and about 30 persons were taken in custody and kept in jail up to the Janmashtami day. Virawala and the Police Superintendent, who is his nephew, did not tender apology or even expressed regret. They thought that it was their birthright in Rajkot State to use lathis on the peaceful citizens. The blows are healed up but the lathi charge rankles in the hearts of the people, who are not accustomed to this sort of treatment in the past. It was this charge which was responsible for the solidarity of ninety thousand residents of the State and their firm resolve to end this rotten administration. As Virawala was practically the ruler, there was nobody to redress the grievances of the people. This being the position, they were goaded to desperation and compelled to launch the mass agitation with a view to open the eyes of the Darbar and extort redress.

Instead of adopting conciliatory measures, repression was resorted to. It intensified the irritation and aggravated the situation. Unfortunately, Sir Patrick Cadell took charge when the agitation was in full swing and Virawala was the adviser of the Thakor Saheb. Fortunately Sir Patrick Cadell has succeeded in riding the state of the autocrat of autocrats.

We know that the demand for responsible Government is before the State, but it need not worry a statesman of the calibre of Sir Patrick Cadell. If the policy of give and take is adopted, a settlement can be reached without impairing the dignity and sovereign authority of the Darbar. The Sabha has been invested with certain privileges and powers since 1923 A.D. The real question which Sir P. Cadell has to face is what additional powers are claimed on behalf of the people by their leaders, and what powers can be conceded. A frank exchange of views between Sir P. Cadell and Sardar Vallabhbhai can lead to a solution. I know the Sardar well. When a settlement has to be made, he always adopts a fair and reasonable attitude. Protracted and acrimonious disputes between the State of Mansa and its cultivators were settled by him to the satisfaction of both. Nobody now talks or thinks of the tension which had existed for months. If the course suggested is not found acceptable, I am inclined to think that in case certain orders are issued by the Thakore Saheb, in consultation with his able and experienced Dewan, it would end the existing tension and restore normal conditions, to the advantage of the State and the people.

In tackling this question, Sir P. Cadell should not lose sight of the fact that Rajkot State is the only State in Kathiawar and Gujarat in which elected representatives of the people have been enjoying certain powers and privileges of the Darbar, under the constitution.

Sir P. Cadell wants peace of mind without which he cannot give benefit of his ability and experience to the State and the people. Residents of the Rajkot State also want peace on which their happiness and prosperity depend.

There are some people who think that the people were the aggressors. I deny this emphatically and maintain that Virawala was the first aggressor, and the second aggressor was his nephew who is now the Police Superintendent. No doubt the people declared outlawry, but it was not against the Darbar. It was against the rotten administration and the policy of Virawala. If leaders of the people had sought intervention of the Resident, they would have been told that they should exhaust their remedies in the State. Virawala was virtually the Darbar and his position was that of an accused. Therefore, the people had no other alternative but to launch the non-violent, non-co-operation movement.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. PATWARI.

Rajkot,
Oct. 25-10-'38.

Companies & Shareholders

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the last few days several persons interested in one concern or the other have rushed to the press with grievances, in some cases imaginary and in others real, on the rate war between the shipping companies, cement companies, etc.

If one reads between the lines, almost all such people have based their grievances on the common ground of "loss to shareholders". Some have given figures of last three years in support while others give their experiences at the annual general meetings as "insulting behaviour of the Managing Agents" "illegality of the Chairman's rulings", etc., etc.

I should like to observe here that generally in this country shareholders as a rule care two hoots about the management of the company so long as there is fat dividend coming to their pockets. It is only when the dividend is not forthcoming, a hue and cry as to the "loss to shareholders", "bad management" "stoic silence of managing agents for pertinent queries", etc., are made. Side by side with that there are some introducing politics also on such occasions as "national and key industry" is in danger.

I should like to know whether these people have been regular in their attendances at the annual meetings of shareholders in the past. If so, what were they doing last year? Were they not aware of the "rate war" and the "ruinous" management? The answer is obvious. Last year the company declared a dividend satisfactory to the shareholders. They, therefore, kept mum. The reverse being the case this year, much is made out of it.

There were some at the annual meeting of the B.S.N. Co. Ltd., who raised the question as to who are the real owners of the Company and they maintained that the shareholders are the real owners. If this is so, why do these democratised gentlemen allow the Directors and Managing Agents of the city mills who have formed an association to style themselves as "Millowners' Association"? And, pray, what interest do they display when there is a lock-out or strike in a mill because of the high-handed policy of the management? Will these self-styled reformers answer?

Personally, I am not at all for a rate war which is certainly ruinous to all. Healthy competition there must be in order to promote healthy growth as otherwise a monopoly would mean the ruin of the consuming public.

What I would suggest is that instead of slinging muds over each other and widening the already wide gulf, they should stop such propaganda in press and strive earnestly for a reasonable and equitable understanding.—Yours, etc.,

AMBALAL K. DESAI.

Cricket Club Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report of the Club is in the hands of the members and calls their serious attention to its state of affairs. Since its inception, the members were completely in the dark as to its financial position. The report throws light how the amounts were most lavishly spent and when the Committee could not make both end meet, there was drain on the members' pockets.

The following items call for explanation. (1) Salaries Rupees 20,705/-; (2) Club House expenses Rs. 2,440/-; (3) Travelling Expenses Rs. 8,365: (From whom?) Loss on Tennyson Team Rs. 43,035 Wrestling Bouts Rs. 13,000/- (Loss) etc.

Sometime back the Hon. Secretary appealed to the Founder Members who had paid Rs. 100/- and pay no monthly subscription for funds and at the same hit the Life Members demanding monthly subscription under a rule which did not exist at the time such members were enrolled on payment of Rs. 300/-. Later on this was raised to Rs 500/-. May I ask the Hon. Secretary whether these rules were passed when the club accepted Rs 300/- from the public as Life Members? As far as I know the rules were framed after having obtained certain quota of Life members.

The Committee should not think of turning the stadium into heaven as it has come down from Delhi to Bombay. We do not want it to be aristocratic. Such people must seek pleasures elsewhere. As it is the Club has obtained more funds from Life members as they now number 617 against 733. Why should the Club charge the members (Life) monthly subscription?

It must treat them alike, both classes. There upon the Hon. Secretary declared that it was short time measure for want of funds. There was no want of funds but on account of unwarranted expenditure for which it is absolutely unreasonable to tax the members unjustifiably who had no voice at the time the rules were framed. Is there any institution where a Life Member is asked to pay a monthly subscription? What is the definition of a Life Member? The ordinary member paid Rs. 50 and has to pay Rs. 7 per month and annual fees of Rs. 15 which amount the Life Member does not pay and that is the only concession to him. Thus the ordinary member is better off than the Life Member for he pays to the club Rs. 540 after 36 years. As it is, it looks ridiculous to demand the monthly subscription from the Life Members and now that the club has decided to float the debentures, I would appeal to the Committee to rescind this rule if there be any immediately for smooth sailing of the club, if not I would request the members to join to bring forward a resolution to that effect.

Another important question is the treatment of member's wife or unmarried daughter, as guest on all matches or functions charging them very exorbitant fees

(Continued in col. 3)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

Servants Of Humanity Day

"The Land of Rishis is calling once again as ever before, to rally under the banner of 'unity and Accommodation of All Mankind' on a common platform; and therefore desist from the path of isolation, which the land of Nazis is preaching and fascism and totalitarianism are advocating," remarked Mr. B. Nagam, the organising Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity, while inaugurating the 'Servants of Humanity Week' on Monday afternoon in the premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli.

(Continued from Col. 7).

as to shut them out from the club. It is undoubtedly an insult to the fair sex and the sooner the rule is changed the better, otherwise the members will seek their accommodation in their own Gymkhanas which afford more facilities. No club in Bombay considers a member's wife as guest and there is wonder why she should not feel insulted when she is lawfully married, to be treated as his guest.

I hope the Committee will think twice before any action is taken and will not bungle as the previous secretary or some members of the committee and then repent at leisure.—Yours etc.

A LIFE MEMBER.

Doctors and dentists agree that ANACIN relieves pain quickly. They prescribe it because it is safe and tested. For headache, toothache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains—as well as for the fever and discomfort resulting from colds—it is the modern product for modern people.

ANACIN

Is a scientific combination of several ingredients which, together, constitute the ideal formula for the prompt relief of pain, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach.

ANACIN contains quinine

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FAST CARGO AND PASSENGER SERVICES
(Steamers leave from K. L. M. Shed Princess Dock)

KARACHI LINE. Every Wednesday and Sunday leaving at 9 a.m.
MANGALORE LINE. Every Tuesday and Friday leaving at 1 p.m. and 9-30 a.m. respectively.
BHAVNAGAR LINE. Every Saturday leaving at 9 a.m.
FERRY LINES. (Steamers leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock).
DABHOL LINE. Leaving every day at 8-15 a.m.
GOA LINE. Leaving every day at 10-0 a.m.
VIZIADURG LINE. Leaving every day at 2 p.m.
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A morning glass of sparkling Sal Hepatica is the finest system regulator you can take. Sal Hepatica is a laxative, liver-livener and antacid combined: a 3-way tonic! The gentle but thorough laxative action of Sal Hepatica enables your system to get rid of wastes and toxins by *natural* means. Containing tonic spa minerals, Sal Hepatica stimulates the liver and flow of bile from the gall-bladder. When the bile flows freely digestion improves. Your liver can do its important work of extracting poisons from the blood-stream. Your kidneys are no longer overstrained.

- for CONSTIPATION
- for DIGESTIVE Upsets
- for BILIOUSNESS
- for LIVERISHNESS
- for HEADACHE
- for LASSITUDE
- for RHEUMATISM
- for OVERWEIGHT

Balanced alkaline constituents maintain the body's ALKALINE RESERVE. This is essential for perfect health. What a wonderful difference these three tonic actions make to you! Biliousness and digestive upsets disappear. You have more energy—feel and *look* altogether brighter and happier! Sal Hepatica is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Get a bottle today.

Wake up and drink

Sal Hepatica

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 4, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 3, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 22, 1308
Hightide: 2-10; 13-52
Lowtide: 8-07; 19-49
Sunrise: 6-37m.
Sunset: 6-07m.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee's office, Parel Poibavdi.

OLYMPIC CENTRAL ZONAL COUNCIL

A meeting of the B.O. Central Zonal Council will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Office of the B.P.O. Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

Friday, October 28.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Of Human Hearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Professor Beware" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Vasanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
METRO—"The Crowd Roars". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Men and a Prayer". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Asha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan's Revenge". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Hurricane". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

B. P ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

A question and answer meeting of the members of the class in "Psychology" by Dr. Lalkaka will be held in the office of the Association, to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m.

N.B.—Revised Prices for DIVALI!

CAPITOL

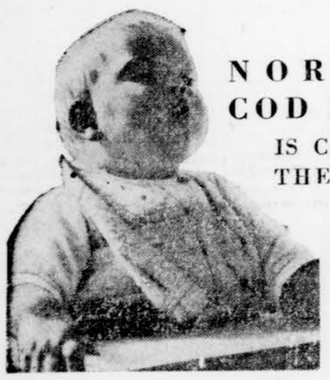
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Warner Oland

in his most brilliant Case.....20th Century-Fox's

"CHARLIE CHAN AT MONTE CARLO"

Your BEST Mystery BET!



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OF HUMAN HEARTS

M-G-M'S GREAT $5,000 PRIZE-TITLE-CONTEST PICTURE!

A cast of thousands with WALTER HUSTON · JAMES STEWART · BEULAH BONDI GUY KIBBEE · CHARLES COBURN · JOHN CARRADINE

Screen Play by BRADBURY FOOTE Produced by JOHN W CONSIDINE, JR

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Also "Colourful Bombay" in technicolour showing for the first time on the screen the picturesque sights of the Premier City in India

EROS INDIA'S FINEST THEATRE Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HON. MR. NURIE AT WORLI

Assures Tenants There Is No Ban On Public Meeting

"With all its deficiencies and delays I prefer a democracy, where power is shared by the many, to a totalitarian rule by men like Hitler where power is concentrated in one man and liberty is denied to everybody".

This remark was made by the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, while replying to the grievances of tenants of B.D.D. Chawls, Worli, at a largely attended meeting held under the auspices of the Worli Young Men's Association. Dr. V. B. Govande, president of the Association, was in the chair.

Referring to the occasion for his speaking at that meeting he declared that it was to formally assure the tenants that their right to public meetings had not been taken away. A previous meeting of the W.Y.M.A. and its sequel in which the Chawl authorities came in the way of its being held had given place to misunderstandings. He wished to assure them that no such ban was intended. In fact nobody had a right to infringe this sacred right of the public, not the manager, not the superior officers not the Minister-in-charge, not even the whole Cabinet.

But he wished them to remember that with that right went some responsibility, to see that no disturbances or unruliness was created. He wanted to stress this point in particular.

KHER TO PRESIDE OVER P. E. N. MEETING

Mr. B. G. Kher will preside at the public meeting under the auspices of the P. E. N. India centre at 6-30 p.m. Thursday, at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Madame Sophia Wadia will speak on P. E. N. ideals and the plans for holding the 1940 International Congress of the P. E. N. clubs in Mysore State.

HAWKERS' MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

A public meeting of hawkers, under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union, will be held at Chaupatty, today (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to support Dr. Choksey's resolution in the Corporation, not to impose any time limit on the hawkers. Smt. Maniben Mulji will preside, and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mirza Akhtar Hasan, Mahomed Gani and others will speak.

WORKERS MEETING IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. in the compound near Masjid at DeLisle Road, to support the Trade Disputes bill. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Khimajibhai Bhujapuria, Mr. Sarang Rajaram Master and others will address meeting. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH

A monthly meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh will be held in the Office of the Sangh today (Thursday), at 9 p.m.

DEPUTATION TO MR. CHANDULAL SHAH

In connection with the resolution recommending to the Indian Film Industry not to patronize Newspapers that villify Mahatma Gandhi passed by the meeting of the Film Producers, Exhibitors and Distributors of the city of Bombay, held on the 8th Sept. under the presidency of Mr. Chandulal Shah Proprietor of the Ranjit Film Co. a deputation headed by Mr. Vasantrao Marathe, the President of the League will see Mr. Chandulal Shah this evening at 6-30

TIME TRIAL CYCLE RACE

The Route for the B.P.O.A. Cycle Race will be as follows:—

Start.—Opposite South End of elongated traffic island in Queen's Road, opposite Church Gate Station

Finish.—Opposite the Centre of the level crossing pathway on the south of Parsi Gymkhana

Route.—Churchgate Station, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Marine Drive, Churchgate Street Extension, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road, Warden Road, Hornby Vellard, Worli, Cadell Road, Old Parbhadevi Road, Portuguese Church Street, Gokhale Road North, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Bandra, Borivli fork and back to Bandra, Junction of Lady Jamshedjee Road and Gokhale Road North, Tilak Bridge, Vincent Road, Sion Bridge, Agra Road to its Junction with Old Kurla Road, along old Kurla-Vehar Road to fountain at the Junction of Old Kurla and Santa Cruz-Kole Kalyan Road, along this Road to Agra Road, back to Bombay via the same route to Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Gokhale Road North, Portuguese Church Street, Old Parbhadevi Road, Cadell Road, Worli Road, Hornby Vellard, Warden Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Chawpatty and Marine Drive.

Entries close on Thursday evening the 27th instant.

IN MEMORY OF KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIM KHAN

Grand Variety Programme By His Chelas On Radio To-day

To-day is the first death anniversary of that great exponent of Indian Music Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. The anniversary day, according to Mahomedan Calendar was observed at Miraj on 20th September with great enthusiasm, and by the courtesy of the Director of the Bombay Radio Station, a programme of remarkable interest was broadcast from Miraj in memory of the master spirit of Music. The Miraj programme, broadcast from a tiny transmitter was picked up at Kolhapur and sent over the telephone lines to Bombay, from where it was transmitted for all India to listen to. The reception was satisfactory, but would have been better, had it not been for heavy rain at Miraj, which interrupted the relay.

GRAND RADIO PROGRAMME.

According to Christian Calendar to-day is the first anniversary day of the late Khan Saheb. The Bombay Radio Station has prepared a grand programme for to-day, in which all the principal pupils of the late Khan Saheb are taking part. Sawai Gandharva, who incorporates in his recitals the purple patches of the late Khan Saheb Ganpat, Rao Behere Buwa, Balkrishna, Kapleshwari Buwa of the Saraswat Sangit Vidyalaya, his brother Shanker Rao Kapleshwari, Sunalini Devi, Roshnara Begum, Dashrath Buwa Mule of Poona, Anjanibai Wadkar, who is a pupil of Shanker Rao Kapleshwari and Master Harishchandra Kapleshwari, the youngest of Kapleshwari brothers, who had the privilege of travelling with Khan Saheb in his all-India tours for musical concerts and who always sat with Khan Saheb during the concerts as an accompanist with Janpura, are taking part in to-day's programme

The late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan whose death anniversary is being celebrated to-day in Bombay.

The programme is varied and is arranged in such a manner that all the popular Ragas, which the late Khan Saheb used to sing will not only be represented but sung in the style and manner, in which the great master used to sing. The programme starts at 8-5 a.m. and ends at 11-5 p.m. for the morning programme 'Bhairav' and 'Tody' Ragas have been selected. Both these complete Ragas are the classical Ragas of the Indian Music, but Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan used to sing these Ragas, with peculiar Dhaivat and Reshab in the Bhairav and peculiar Gaudhar and Dhaivat in the Tody Raga.

His theory was that these swaras take certain intonations of other swaras. Dashrath Buwa and Balkrishna Buwa Kamleshwari, who are singing these Ragas at 8-5 a.m. will demonstrate this scientific point in to-day's programme. In the afternoon programme all important Records of Khan Saheb will be submitted. In the 5 p.m. programme Bhimpalasi, Poria, Dhanashri and Durga will be sung. The finale of the programme is the most important part of to-day's broadcast. It starts with Roshanara Begum, a pupil of the late master with Naiki Kazudra and ends with a demonstration of swaras and shruttis of various Ragas as sung by the late Abdul Karim Khan with two songs by Rambhau Kundgolkar when he will display his art in the Durbar Kanada.

Mr. Bookhari, the Director is to be congratulated on to-day's interesting programme.

(An article on late Khan Saheb appears elsewhere).

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With the rapid increase of popularity of the suburbs, clubs, institutions and associations, infallible barometers of social activity, are not only on the increase but most of them having opened with a small number of members have to-day a register of three figures.

Among the Gymkhanas of the Suburbs, the Bandra Gymkhana stands in the front row. This Gymkhana though organised only a few years ago has made rapid progress and their annual report for the year ending September, 1938, makes interesting reading and is very praiseworthy.

In the report it is stated that the year closed with an aggregate membership of 421. The financial position of the Gymkhana is very sound. The liabilities and assets amounted to Rs. 73,776/5/0. The cash in the bank amounts to Rs. 1,250/12/0. Amount received from the members subscription fund was Rs. 25 507/9/0

TENNIS ACTIVITIES

Five courts were maintained by the Gymkhana throughout the season. The courts were well patronised. The thanks of the Gymkhana are due to Mr. Chas. Gonsaives, who was the Hony. Secretary for Tennis from the inception of the Gymkhana until his resignation as Secretary for tennis at the end of the year.

Badminton is undoubtedly gaining in popularity both within this Gymkhana and without. The increase in membership for this event is rapid and now stands at 199. Members of this Gymkhana had a surfeit of play in the Gymkhana, the Bombay Suburban, the Inter-Collegiate and the Western India Championships, with the result that very little time or energy was left for friendly matches. Two friendly matches were somehow played against the Bombay and the Parsee Gymkhana's, the Bandra Gymkhana winning both.

The standard of play in this game is this year almost higher than before and the Gymkhana players took the credit of being the top-most winners in most of these tournaments. In cricket the Gymkhana did all they could to sponsor the Rest XI in the Bombay Pentangular and the credit goes to them for bringing together a team.

LIBRARY AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

During the year under report the Reading Room was made greater use of by the members of the Gymkhana. The Gymkhana hoped to start a lending library during the year and although plans and particulars were prepared, circumstances beyond control of the Library Committee prevented their fruition. However the first step towards a beginning has just been made by the purchase of a few books which will be put into circulation at a very early date.

NOMINATED MEMBER.

Government has announced the nomination to the Vile Parle Municipality of Mr. Joseph D'Mello a prominent and well-known Catholic leader of Andheri and the brother of the late Mr. Caesar D'Mello, President of the Vile Parle Municipality. Mr Joseph D'Mello's nomination on the Vile Parle Municipal Board I am told has been received with great rejoicing, for it is felt that the hardworking and zealous spirit for which Mr. D'Mello is loved by his people, will help to better the administration of this Municipality.

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B-7-8

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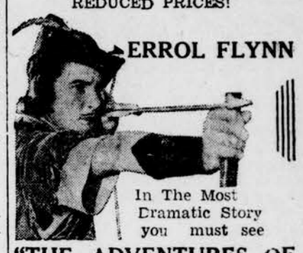

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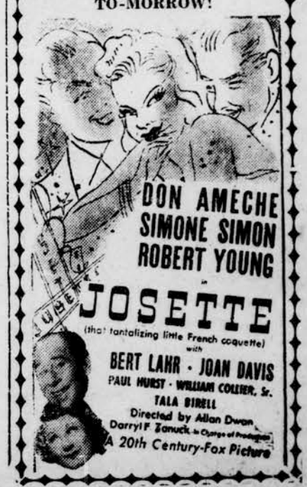

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938

FEDERATION PROSPECTS

With the return of the Viceroy to India speculation about the prospects of Federation and the immediate steps to be taken in that direction is naturally rife in all political circles. But there seems to be no likelihood of quick and radical developments in the immediate future. In the first place it is much to be doubted whether a sufficient number of Princes have unconditionally consented to join the Federation as at present designed. Thinking more of their individual interests than those of the people, they are still extremely distrustful of the repercussions of the Federal scheme on their mediaeval and anti-democratic privileges. On the other hand they fear that by keeping out of Federation they will be less able to resist the inevitable tide of democracy and will only displease the Paramount Power. So they are attempting to make a bargain with the Paramount Power according to which they would join the Federation if their internal sovereignty is made proof against democratic encroachments.

Placating The Princes

(The Paramount Power in its turn fears that, if this demand is conceded, the scheme will be still more unworkable than it will be otherwise and thus make it still more unacceptable to the Congress. Moreover, the Princes are understood to have suggested changes in the Government of India Act itself to safeguard their interests fully. But the British Government are in no mood to amend the Act at this stage and in a manner that will immediately destroy every chance of its being given any trial. They are, therefore, trying to placate the Princes with vague promises to be embodied in the Instrument of Accession, which will thus be elastic enough to be adjusted to varying circumstances. The Viceroy is understood to have brought with him a revised Instrument which has been drafted in the light of the various representations made to him by the Princes. It remains to be seen whether the new draft will be wholly reassuring to the Princes. But probably they will not be able to hold out much longer against the increasing pressure from the Government of India.

Vain Hope

Even if the Princes join the deration in a sufficiently large number, the scheme will still be far from workable. The British Government are by now fairly convinced that the scheme as at present constituted, apart from the possibility of its being worsened by fresh concessions to the Princes, is utterly unacceptable to the Congress. Fortunately, it is at least as unacceptable to the Muslim League. There is, therefore, absolutely no chance of the country working it with goodwill. Supporters of the scheme, however, seem to be hoping that, if a few plausible changes are made in the scheme with or without a change in the Act, at least the right wing of the Congress may so far relent towards it as to work it in the same way as Provincial autonomy is being worked, that is, so as to consolidate the power of the Congress in fields not covered by provincial autonomy. They further hope that Hindu communalists like Mr. Savarkar and Dr Moonje, who have already started defending the Federal scheme, will support it in larger numbers. Now we cannot vouch for the Hindu communalists, but their number is negligible and their subservience to Government and opposition to the Congress will further expose them. As regards the hope of the Congress Right wing agreeing to work Federation as it is working Provincial autonomy, it is a foolish hope. Congress leaders have made it clear again and again that there is hardly any analogy between Federation and Provincial autonomy as the Congress has been able to enforce it. However we wholeheartedly agree with the Congress President in his recently expressed view that it is not enough for the Congress to take up a mere negative and defensive attitude towards Federation but it should formulate the outlines of a National Demand and agitate for its immediate acceptance. We trust he will place his suggestion before the next meeting of the Working Committee and induce it to set about this task without any delay.

Rothschild's Plea

British Jews and their friends recently celebrated in London a "Palestine Week." At one of the demonstrations Lord Rothschild declared that a "Palestine partitioned and truncated is not enough to solve the torments of the Jews." His Lordship thereby pleads for possession of the entire country to solve the torments of the Jews. And incidentally confirms the conviction that what was intended by a "National Home" was complete cession of Palestine to Jews. What happens to the Arabs—still over no less than 70 per cent. of the population—does not and need not trouble his already tormented conscience. So far as he, his friends and British and American patrons are concerned the Arabs might as well drown themselves in the Dead Sea. Theirs is and will be no torment worth a moment's notice, much less sympathy.

But no. Lord Rothschild has had a glimpse of the real awful truth. Palestine, even in its entirety, does not solve the torments of the Jews, he confesses. The problem, and it is growing every day in physical magnitude, is much beyond the capacity even of a whole Palestine. He, therefore, appeals to the United States of America and Britain for "additional help." What, a cynic may ask, is the idea? Would Lord Rothschild and his supporters have the Balfour Declaration extended to Syria and Lebanon—the inhabitants seeking refuge from their torments in the depths of the Mediterranean? We hope this interpretation is unfair to Lord Rothschild. By the way, another speaker at the demonstration was the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, an important leader of the so-called Labour Socialist Party of Great Britain. And after Lord Rothschild had duly concluded his plea for presenting the whole of Palestine to the Jews—as also some "additional help"—Mr. Morrison rose in support of the noble Lord and affirmed, with his tongue in his cheek, that "there was no fundamental need for conflict between the Arabs and the Jews!

We have the profoundest sympathy for the Jews. They are victims of Terror which, in its calculated, inhuman brutality, is as horribly monstrous as the indirect support given to it by Lord Rothschild's patrons is amazing. That Terror striding through Europe—thanks, we insist to the country of Lord Balfour—is driving them from pillar to post. Their torments and their sense of despair will be appreciated by every man who is human. But, clutching at the proverbial straw will not save them. They are forgetting two very important things. Palestine cannot possibly solve the problem of "the future of the Jews of the world." Secondly it will render it even more difficult. And this for the very obvious and sufficient reason that they are provoking in their despair the equally desperate hostility of a whole Arab world.

China And Powers

General Itagaki, the Japanese War Minister, has announced Japan's "just rights and aims" which, of course, amount to reducing the whole of China into Japanese dependency. His arrogance is natural enough as the result of recent victories. That it is, to quote Mark Twain, "grossly exaggerated" is undoubted. China is very far from dead. In fact she is not even down and can yet turn the tables on her enemy. But the attitude of the British Conservative Press in this connection is rather instructive. Canton had yet to fall when they eagerly proceeded to persuade China to surrender to Japan. It appears almost as if they were impatiently waiting for an opportunity to do what they could by way of stabbing another innocent country in the back for the benefit of a militarist aggressor. And the Conservatives are to-day the official custodians of British democracy! It is easy to make a prediction. The stage has arrived when, secure in Japanese assurances about their own interests, Britain, and, with her France, will begin the usual game of active betrayal of China.

Abdul Karim Khan

A Tribute

(By R. V. MEHTA).

Full one year has passed since the passing away of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan but his melodious and plaintive notes are still vibrant in the ears of those who had the privilege of listening to him. And thanks to the Bombay Broadcasting Station, his recorded music has been most effectively used for the edification and training the ears of the listening public.

A musical genius, a creative artist, a consumate pundit of his lore, an educator and a propagandist Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan lived his allotted period of life for the service of the classical Indian Music.

Music was his passion, his adoration and his devotion: he had dedicated his life to it. Inheritor of a very rich tradition and school of classical music that traced its lineal roots to Nayak Bhanu and Nayak Dhondhu and could boast of such illustrious Ustads as Sabaras, Hingarang, Rahamanbux, Bandeali Khan, Rahemali and others he adorned and enriched his heritage. In him his inherited Gawhuran—Charmer of the Senses—Bani was recreated and reborn, endowed with greater vitality, higher refinement and deeper emotional tone.

The Gauharan Gayaki specialized in the tragic and the devotional sentiments; and as a well-known Sanskrit poet—Bhavabhuti—has well said tragic sentiment is the consummation of all sentiments; and so seemed Abdul Karim Khan's music.

A Creative Artist

And Abdul Karim Khan was something more than a mere full inheritor of this rich school of music. He was a creative artist and this distinguished him from others even of his own school. He was one of the very few Indian musicians who know the value and art of voice culture. It was this cultured voice together with all his inherited and acquired knowledge of music that made his music so very melodious, ravishing and haunting. It was again this carefully and systematically trained voice that enabled him to maintain the uniform and unfailing charm of his melody through all the meanderings, zigzags, glidings and surprising rise and falls of tunes in all three octaves known to our music.

But the special appeal of his music peculiar to Abdul Karim Khan only consisted in his clever manipulations of Shruti Savaras. Very few of our musicians can boast of a mastery over Shrutis which were a daily play thing to Karim Khan. His school of music never laid any store by the traditional theory of only twenty-two Shrutis. According to his School the Shrutis are infinite and Abdul Karim Khan used to tell us that the only limits to the nuances of Shrutis are the limitations of human larynx and human ears. Unorthodox perhaps, but quite in keeping with the genius of the creative artist that he was. The greatness of Abdul Karim Khan consisted in his ability to reproduce any number of time any Shruti-Swara of a given number of vibrations with remarkable exactitude. And the distinction of his music consisted in the meticulous maintenance of the exact proportion of these vibrations in the Vadi and Samvadi Swaras. If, for example, the vibrations of Gandhara are 300 and that of Dhaivata is 400 and they occur as Vadi Samwadi in a given Raga where the Shruti of Gandhaiva is 303 3/4 vibrations Abdul Karim would invariably employ of Dhaivata 405 3/2 of corresponding proportion of vibrations. But I have digressed.

What I was saying was that the peculiar charm of his music consisted in the employment of this shrutis and other tonal effects and latent harmonies which he used to call Swayambhu Swaras. Such haunting melody and plaintiveness so indispensable in the proper expression of the tragic and the devotional sentiments of the Gauharan Bani is not possible otherwise. This is exactly what made poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya announce ecstatically that "Abdul Karim's larynx was the seat of the soul of Bin and Sarangi."

So this was Abdul Karim Khan the artist. A frail, dark figure.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4).

Adventures Of A Roving Reporter

PARADOX OF PARIS

The Coloured Man Feels At Home Here

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

PARIS (By Air Mail).

Wednesday morning in New York. Sunday evening in Paris! In four days the "Normandie" not only crosses the Atlantic but also takes us back through the centuries. If New York is the pattern of the future Paris definitely belongs to the past.

Take a stand on the junction of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street and watch the pedestrians. No one walks. They all hustle and hurry, looking neither to the left nor to the right, their mind fixed on the day's business. But on Champs Elysees if you see someone in a hurry you can be sure he is an American tourist. Not a Frenchman, much less a Parisian. For the true son of Paris never even walks. He prefers to stroll along at a leisurely pace, looking at things and people on the way, drinking in the beauty of the sunlit promenades of his fascinating city. In New York they have spacious 'highways' to accommodate as many as six streams of fast-moving automobile traffic. In Paris the side-walks are broader than the roads. The convenience of the pedestrian takes precedence over the needs of the motorist.

Secret Of Life

This contrast with New York is marked in other ways, too. Right through the City flows the river Seine—a dark, lazy stream, which seems to be attuned to the slow tempo of Paris. And along its banks one may always see, dotted here and there, scores of anglers. I have stood for hours on a bridge and watched them. They seldom, if at all, catch any fish. Nor do they seem to be interested in making a catch. Smoking, reading a paper or a book, frequently helping themselves to a flask of the inevitable 'Vin Rouge', they just sit, philosophically contemplating the river. They certainly look like having discovered the secret of life—how to enjoy it, to one's own satisfaction.

I spend most of my time sitting in various restaurants and leisurely sipping innumerable cups of coffee. So does everyone else. Half of the broad pavement is occupied by tables and mostly we sit out watching the stream of humanity flow by. That British tradition of privacy during meals which manifests itself in hot and ill-ventilated grill rooms dark little cubicles and 'private rooms' is completely absent in Paris. Here restaurants are more than 'eating houses'. They are like informal clubs. Order a cup of coffee or a bottle of wine and you may sit here for hours, write letters on stationery provided free, read local or foreign newspapers, exchange amorous glances with 'demi-mondes' more or less officially attached to the premises or gossip with your friends on any subject under the sun. The restaurants on Montparnasse are particularly known for their gatherings of intellectuals, artists and students. Here you may meet the future Michael Angelos and Gauguins as well as charltons who pretend to be great artists just because they have acquired a studio and long hair. They may often be seen preying upon credulous American millionaire tourists or romance-hungry dowagers from across the English channel.

I arrived in Paris at a time when the fate of Europe hung in the balance. The Czechoslovakian crisis was approaching the Zero Hour. One could sense the spectre of war haunting this gay metropolis. And as one strolled along the boulevards, sat in the world's most magnificent parks, looked at the wealth of architecture and sculpture that may be seen at every street-corner and generally breathed in that atmosphere of intellectual freedom and cultural awareness, one could not help thinking that all these things may be no more. It was symptomatic of that fearful hour that the number of leisurely anglers on the banks of the Seine visibly decreased.

Mona Lisa

I went to the Louvre and discovered that this world-famous repository of art was not drawing its usual crowds of art-lovers and artists. Art and air raids do not go together and I found preparations in progress for the removal of valuable paintings and sculpture to a safe refuge in the event of the crisis developing into a war. However, despite the war clouds, there were some people about in the galleries which, I confess, I found hopelessly overcrowded. Deathless masterpiece are lost in a profusion of second rate paintings and the immortal Mona Lisa is flanked on either side by two miniatures showing mounted knights in armour, so close that it is almost impossible to view it without distraction. And yet the picture has infinite charm, and aroma of warmth and life, which impressed even a prosaic man like me. I looked at it fascinated. Then as I moved on I noticed a seedy-looking artist in an indescribably shabby over-coat looking at the picture as if he would devour it with his hungry eyes. I felt that he resented others sharing the view of Mona Lisa with him. After an hour when I returned from my round of the other galleries I found him standing in exactly the same place, with the same expression of jealous devotion on his face.

A big chubby-faced American tourist, obviously rich, paused in front of the picture, looked at it from behind horn-rimmed spectacles, consulted the catalogue and said to his companion, "Say, how much would it cost me to

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FLAGRANT HYPOCRISY

In an interview at Karachi, Lord Lothian—a prominent Cliveden statesman—repeated the bad joke that by the Munich Agreement Mr. Chamberlain averted a war which would have destroyed Czechoslovakia entirely. That this is a hypocritical argument is evident from the history of Britain's own attitude in respect of Belgium in 1914. It also throws a flood of light on the sincerity of post Munich-British guarantee to Czechoslovakia. And has Czechoslovakia been really "saved"? The process of dismemberment continues. Hungary and Poland are out to help themselves to further portions of the country. They have Italy and Germany at their back. And they, like all the world including Czechoslovakia, know that French and British spokesmen spoke with their joint tongue in their cheek when they guaranteed its integrity. Moreover Herr Hitler is successfully assuming domination even in internal affairs of that country and it is only a question of weeks before a helpless Czechoslovakia is compelled to become a virtual part and parcel of Germany. In the face of all this is it at all honest to claim that Mr. Chamberlain has "saved" Czechoslovakia?

CONGRESS AND HARIJANS.

In a recent speech at Ahmedabad Dr. Ambedkar has, once again, given expression to his well-known charges against Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. Dr. Ambedkar has learnt to believe—obviously by the force of repetition—that neither the Congress nor Mahatma Gandhi can do any good to the depressed classes. What the depressed classes think about it—it is very significant that the good Doctor studiously avoids the word "Harijan"—is, of course, a different matter. The uplift of the Harijans is one of the foremost planks in the Congress programme and the various Congress Governments have lost no opportunity of furthering their cause. While accusing the Bombay Ministry that they have done nothing to carry out the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the previous Government, Dr. Ambedkar has conveniently forgotten the various services which the present Cabinet has rendered to the Harijan cause. We do not wish to insult Dr. Ambedkar's memory by recounting them here, but we do wish to remind him of the well-known aphorism of the impossibility of fooling all the people all the time.

GANDHIJI ON THE FRONTIER

A Press agency says that a "reception fit for kings and monarchs" was accorded to Gandhiji on his arrival at Bannu. This is only a standard figure of speech, but as a matter of fact kings and monarchs may envy the reception accorded to Gandhiji wherever he goes. His visit to the Frontier is pregnant with big possibilities. The recent achievements of the province under his inspiration are themselves a political miracle. But a greater miracle may yet be achieved. Gandhiji is envisaging a solution of many frontier problems, particularly raids by tribesmen on citizens through the practice of non-violence. We cherish the hope that the Khudai Khidmatgars, whose non-violence is unquestionably "the non-violence of the strong", will demonstrate the mighty possibilities of non-violent self-assertion not only to the Frontier Province and India but also to the whole world.

PROGRESS IN PROHIBITION

Gandhiji has good reason to pay a special tribute to the U. P. Government for their progress in Prohibition. There is not only complete prohibition already in two districts in the province but there has also been a 33 per cent reduction in the use of country liquor in the whole province. Moreover, the Government expect to extend the prohibition to several other districts in the near future. We believe nearly the same progress has been achieved in Madras and Bihar, at least two districts being already under complete prohibition in each province. In comparison with these provinces Bombay is lagging behind. We can only hope due amends will be made in the next financial year.

THE "STATES PEOPLE."

The "States People," started early this month, is the monthly organ in English of the All-India States Peoples' Conference. It is meant to be "a forum for the exchange of thought and information by the workers of the States" and also a record of important events in the States. Like the Conference itself the "States People" "stands for full responsible Government based on representative institutions," and "aspires to work hand-in-hand with the great national institution the Indian National Congress." It is edited by Messrs. Balvantray Mehta and Rangildas Kapadia, and is published at 133, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The first number contains, besides greetings from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and several other leaders, brief reviews of repression in various States, with special reference to Rajkot and Kashmir. The magazine is the only one of its kind in English and its annual subscription is only Rs. 1-8. It deserves to be heartily supported by all those interested in the advance of the States people towards responsible government.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Being funny is the hardest kind of work.

Men are like rivers; the deeper the less noise they make.

Civility costs nothing, but it often gets things that gold cannot buy.

The worst whipping a bully ever gets is from some man who doesn't want to fight.

It is easy enough to say bright things; the difficult part of it is to think of them.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

MARSEILLES, Oct. 25.

Interviewed by 'Reuter' Mr. Pirow stated that he would discuss with the Portuguese Government the question of the former German colonies after which he would be going to London for the purpose of informing the British Government the result of his conversations.

He added that it was not impossible that he might decide to go to Germany to discuss the question with Herr Hitler before returning to South Africa.—Reuter

* * * *

A Patiala Minister has announced that "Government had resolved to purge the State of corruption within a short time"

Amen!

* * * *

By the way there are some people who hold that irresponsible feudal autocracy is also a form of corruption.

But, of course, they are the irreconcilable critics impossible to satisfy and, therefore, undeserving of any notice.

* * * *

Apropos of Mr. Jinnah's remark to Karachi Muslim students that "Hindus will always prevent them from receiving education," a Sind educationalist solemnly quotes chapters and verse to prove that the accusation was "inaccurate and misleading."

Evidently the scandalised Sindi doesn't know Mr. Jinnah or for that matter Muslim League leaders and the Muslim League itself.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yamin Khan M.L.A. (Central), has written to Mr. Jinnah desiring to join the Muslim League Party.

It is a well-deserved mutual compliment to and fro both.

* * * *

Speaking at a Jewish demonstration in connection with the "Palestine Week" Lord Rothschild is reported to have urged upon the U. S. A. and Britain that "Millions of innocents must not be exterminated for fun."

The Palestine Arabs being, however, the obvious and unquestionable exception.

* * * *

Palestine, declared his Lordship, could not be the national home for all persecuted Jews.

Ergo, Britain—as also the U. S. A.—should bring into action her well-known philanthropic altruism and extend the National Home to embrace the rest of the Arab countries etc.?

Any way, we congratulate Lord Rothschild on confessing a valuable truth about Palestine.

* * * *

HITLER'S NEW PLAN

Vienna To Be Germany's Most Spacious City

--Headlines

This is, of course, part of the bigger Hitler plan: Germany to be the world's most specious country.

* * * *

Apropos of Munich, a correspondent in an Anglo-Indian paper asks: "What is wrong with our whole civilisation if its moral and spiritual forces can be so easily swept away in a tide of violent stupidity and organised scientific brutality."

May we suggest "our whole civilisation"?

* * * *

Another correspondent—an Englishman—reminds Anglo-India that "Ireland has given England such men as Kitchener, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Wellington, Wollesley, Butler, Beaty, French etc.—men who have built the British Empire."

Well, they committed a blunder and their people must suffer for it. Stands to reason, we mean to say.

* * * *

A Teatime Thought

I think many people ought to thank God for not being good-looking, for it has made life very easy for them.

—Lilian Barker.

* * * *

He had been tolerant, had answered all her silly questions, but he was tired and had been trying to sleep for the past half hour.

'George, dear, is everything shut up for the night?' she asked.

He yawned.

'Everything else, dear.'

Way To Permanent Peace In Travancore

MAHATMA ON NEXT STEPS FOR STATE GOVT.

Withdrawal Of Allegations Against Diwan Urged

BANNU: October 26.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on the Amnesty granted in Travancore:—

"I tender my congratulations to His Highness, Her Highness and the Diwan for the General Amnesty granted to the Civil Disobedience prisoners in Travancore on the Maharaja's birthday.

The Next Steps

"It is to be hoped that in order to make the Amnesty fruitful and Peace permanent, it will be followed up by the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the past events and another one into the nature of Responsible Government to be granted under the aegis of the Maharaja.

Withdraw Allegations

"There remain still the allegations against the Diwan. I would repeat my suggestion for the withdrawal of the allegations. Withdrawal need not mean disbelief in their truth by the authorities. They should withdraw in the higher interest.

Don't Mix Up

"The case for Responsible Government must not be mixed up with the allegations, which pale into insignificance compared to the question of Transference of Power into the hands of the people."—A. P.

"TRAVANCORE DAY" IN DELHI

Appeal To Maharaja Of State

NEW DELHI: October 25.

At a meeting of the citizens of Delhi, held in connection with the "Travancore Day" under the presidentship of Mr. J. N. Sahni, Editor of the "National Call," a resolution congratulating His Highness on his birthday and drawing his attention to the repressive and coercive policy of the administration of the State was passed.

The resolution requested the Maharaja to release all political prisoners and command withdrawal of all the repressive laws, and grant to the people of Travancore Responsible Government.

BHULABHAI'S MESSAGE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, who could not be present at the meeting, sent the following message to the meeting:—

"I am glad to have seen Mr. C. K. Parameswaran Pillai's refutation of charges of violence on the part of the Travancore people, which were levelled by the Minister. Mr. Pillai is an ex-Judge of the High Court and his testimony is fully reliable. I am also glad to be able to notice in the statement that by the lawless acts of the Government of Travancore and their attempts at repression the narrow issue of civil liberties has receded into the background and the larger issue of Responsible Government has come to the forefront.

"I would like to repeat what I said four years ago, that Responsible Government in the States should be achieved by the people of the States themselves, having the strength of sacrifice behind them, but always acting on the principles of Truth and Non-Violence, and that the Princes would preserve their order infinitely longer by relying on the goodwill of the people of the States than by assistance from without, and particularly from the British Power. The Working Committee has recently passed a resolution on the state of affairs in Travancore, and taking my stand upon it I wish them all success, and let them remember that a struggle of this kind cannot be allowed to flag for want of sufficient men and women believing in the cause and never forsaking the path of Truth and Non-Violence."—United Press.

'FIENDISH REPRESSION' IN TRAVANCORE

Jawahar On Fascist Cells Dotted About In India

Wiring to his paper from London under date October 21, the Correspondent of the "Hindu" says:—

While the India League meeting to-night dealt with the whole question of Princes' rule, real emphasis was laid on the situation in Travancore and strong feeling was manifested when Pandit Nehru and others explained what was happening there. Prominent as stewards at the meeting were a number of **Travancore students.**

A cablegram from the President of the State Congress was read.

The resolution against the misrule of Princes included a special reference to the "fiendish repression in Travancore" and an assurance of sympathy to the peoples.

FASCIST CELLS

Pandit Nehru said that there could not be a free British India or a free Federation with Fascist cells dotted about the country, adding that it was monstrous that absolute terror existed in one of the most educationally advanced States. The repression was being directed by gentlemen who had openly expressed admiration for Hitler and Mussolini and advocated their system for India and Britain. To retain puppet Princes and totalitarian rule, the British Government had been able to get hold of men of this Fascist type to deal with those whose only crime was asking for Responsible Government and whose demand for civil liberties was treated as sedition.

Sir Stafford Cripps said that the Chamberlain Government had not any more regard for the interest of States' peoples than for the interests of the people of Spain or Czechoslovakia. Repression going on in Travancore was with the tacit consent of the Raj who possessed absolute authority over Princes. Sir S. Cripps, replying to those who complained that the Raj was not lifting the finger against the fiendish police methods of the Travancore Government, remarked, "Of course not, because the Princes are the Raj's allies in reaction. Just as at Munich Mr. Chamberlain recognised his ideological friend in Hitler so the Raj recognises its ideological friends in Princes as bulwark against Bolshevism". (Laughter). Certainly the Raj had complete control over Princes when it liked and could impose conditions and insist on their being carried out because it proclaimed before the world its own responsibility for the welfare of the peoples in India.

WORLD STATESMAN AND VALIANT FIGHTER

Stafford Cripps' Tribute To Jawahar

LONDON, (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed his last meeting last night, at which Sir Stafford Cripps was among the speakers, on "Princes rule in India."

The meeting unanimously declared that the Indian State system was completely out of date and inconsistent with democratic progress, and condemned repression in the States.

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, presiding, read a telegram from the Travancore State Congress representing their views on conditions in the State.

Sir Stafford Cripps, moving the resolution, said that there was a greater need than ever that British and Indian workers should understand each other.

Regarding Provincial Autonomy, he commented on the regard which the Congress Governments had shown for law and justice.

Sir Strafford Cripps paid a tribute to Pandit Nehru as "a world statesman and valiant fighter" who would always be found on the side of the common working class everywhere. His visit had done much to achieve that collaboration he had envisaged.

Pandit Nehru, addressing himself particularly to the British audience, said that what was happening in some countries in Europe was happening in the Indian States. "That only shows that you cannot be anti-fascist without being anti-imperialist," he declared.

SUBHAS BOSE'S TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President, left for Shillong this afternoon.

As at present arranged, he returns to Calcutta on November 1. After about a week's stay here, he will again go out on a prolonged tour in Bihar, United Provinces and Punjab, wherefrom he has had pressing invitations. In the Punjab, particularly, his presence is urgently requisitioned by both groups of Congressmen, although Congress disputes there have recently been settled at the intervention of the Working Committee.

Mr. Bose will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad, as soon as the latter returns from the Continent.

Asked whether he proposes to undertake a tour in South India in November, Mr. Bose said that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee was likely to be held at Wardha sometime towards the end of November. Thereafter, he will spend three weeks touring various centres in the province of Madras.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, private secretary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has informed the "United Press" that there will be a slight change in the programme regarding Panditji's return journey to India from the Continent.

According to the new programme, Pandit Nehru will be in Paris on October 25 and 26 and in South France from October 27 to 31. Sailing from Marseilles by s.s. "Khetive Ismail" on November 1, Panditji will reach Alexandria on November 6. He will stay in Cairo from November 6 to 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal will, however land in Bombay on November 17, as stated in the original programme.—United Press.

'Deutschland' On Fire

Three Ships Rush To Assist

THOMASTON (Michigan), October, 26.

An S. O. S. from the German Transatlantic Liner "Deutschland" picked up by the MacKay Radio Station, says that fire is raging aboard.

The vessel is about 200 miles southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland. Three ships are offering assistance.-

Steamers Still Rushing To Help

The steamers 'Europe", "Collamer" and "American Traveller" are still "en route" to the "Deutschland ' but are not expected to reach her before dawn.

Other ships which started to the rescue have resumed their courses.

It is now learned that the explosion occurred in hold number two of the "Deutschland" at 11/20 p.m. G.M.T. The flames and smoke swept upwards and the captain sent out his alarm signal when the crew's first attempt to subdue the fire failed.

The flames mounted steadily and every available seaman was ordered into the struggle against them. It was two hours before the captain was able to wireless that the fire was under control.

Rain and heavy seas, buffeting the liner would have made rescue work very difficult. There is no indication of the seriousness of the damage hitherto.—Reuter.

FIRE UNDER CONTROL

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

It appears that the "Deutschland" was bound for New York from Hamburg with about a thousand persons on board and the fire was caused by an explosion in Hold Number Two. It was two hours before the Captain was able to wireless that the fire was under control.

The "American Traveller" and the "Europe", two of the ships which went to the rescue, have reached the "Deutschland" and are standing by. It is reported that the fire is completely under control.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH STAKES

"Contravent" Wins Race At New Market

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Cesarewitch Stakes, run at New Market, over a distance of two miles, two furlongs, resulted as follows:—

CONTRAVENT: FIRST
DUBONNET: SECOND
FET: THIRD

Twenty-eight ran.

Won by one and half lengths and same length separated second and third horses.

Winner trained by Henry Count in France.

Starting Prices:—100/7 Contravent; 100/7 Dubonnet; 9/1 Fet.

THE RACE.

At New Market, the weather was sunny early in the day, but the sky was overclouded before the start, making the colours difficult to distinguish, until the horses were a mile from home when there was little to chose between Ranfield, Solonaise, Contravent, Fairing and Snakelightning with Stainless Stephen, Dubonnet and Malckowicze prominent just behind.

The English born jockey, the 22 year old Tucker said that he was practically the last until reaching the straight. "I did not think that I would win, until a hundred yards from home when victory became apparent".

"Contravent" carried two pounds overweight and Dubonnet, three pounds overweight.

EASY WIN.

At the bushes, "Contravent" took a clear lead with "Fet" and "Dubonnet" following up and "Earthstopper", "Snakelightning" and "Black Speck" passing several beaten horses. "Dubonnet" took the second place a furlong from home and delivered a strong challenge which "Contravent." running strongly reaching the climb towards the post, easily held off and won comfortably, returning a time of three minutes, fifty-five and one-fifth seconds.

"Black Speck" finished fourth, "Earth Stopper" fifth, "Malcowicze" sixth, "Gyppo" seventh, "Solonaise" eighth, "Sirtam" ninth, "Snipewood" tenth, "Ranfield" eleventh and "Tapageur" last.

The going was good. "Black Speck" and "Solonaise" started joint favourites at 8/1.

The winner's tote price was 27sh. 9d. and place 9 and 6 pence. —Reuter's Special.

HOURS OF WORK ON RAILWAYS

N. M. Joshi On Likelihood Of Reduction In India

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At to-day's meeting of the International Labour Office, an invitation of the Cuban delegates to hold the next Regional Conference of the American States in Cuba at a date to be arranged by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. was accepted with enthusiasm. Delegates from all parts of America, North and South, welcomed the proposal of Mr. Goodrich (U.S.A.) on behalf of the U.S.A. thanking Cuba for the generous invitation and expressed pleasure that a way had been found to carry on the good work done at the previous Regional Conference at Santiago.

M. Journaux, on behalf of the Workers Group, paid a tribute to Mr. Harold Butler, the retiring Director, for arranging the Regional Conference.

HOURS OF WORK IN TRANSPORT INDUSTRY.

Discussion on the proposal to hold a conference dealing with hours of work in all branches of transport was continued. A number of delegates expressed the opinion that the railways formed a sufficiently large group to be dealt with at a separate conference.

Mr. N. M. Joshi pointed out that as a result of the Washington Conference, the hours in some classes of railway workers in India have been fixed at sixty. Under certain recent legislation, the hours of motor drivers had been fixed at fifty-four. He thought that if the hours of railway men were considered, there was some likelihood of the hours being reduced in India in view of the fact that road workers had a lower maximum.—Reuter.

STRACHEY RELEASED ON BAIL

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

John Strachey has been released on bail of 500 dollars. He has not been permitted to lecture.—Reuter.

America To Have 7,000 Aircraft

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The determination of the United States Government to build up an air force equal or superior to that of any other country in the world is affirmed by the Washington correspondent of the "Herald Tribune", who declares that the objective is 7,000 aircraft, according to figures "confirmed in official quarters."—Reuter.

EVACUATION PROVED UNNECESSARY

NEW YORK, Oct. 26

The "Deutschland" is proceeding to New York under her own power and evacuation of passengers proved unnecessary. It is believed that the liner's cargo consisted of Christmas toys.—Reuter's Special.

KENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The official announcement regarding Duke of Kent issued from the Buckingham Palace, said "The King had received from Lord Gowrie intimation that he desires to relinquish his appointment as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in November 1939.

His Majesty has accepted the resignation of Lord Gowrie with much regret. The King is graciously pleased to approve the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent as the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia in succession to Lord Gowrie."—Reuter.

KENT TO BE IN AUSTRALIA FOR 2 TO 3 YEARS

LONDON, Oct. 25.

It is understood that the Duke of Kent's stay in Australia will probably be limited to two or three years because with the Duke in the Dominion there will be only the Duke of Gloucester left in England to act as King's Deputy and fulfil official functions and engagements.—Reuter.

PREMIER DOES NOT KNOW

WELLINGTON, Oct. 25.

Asked whether the appointment of a member of the Royal Family as the Governor-General of New Zealand was likely, the Prime Minister Mr. Savage said that the matter had never been mentioned. He was unable to say whether the British Government were going to appoint members of the Royal Family to other dominions. Such questions necessitated consultations between Great Britain and the dominions concerned.—Reuter.

CHILIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SANTIAGO (Chile), Oct. 26.

The Chilian Presidential election resulted in a victory for the Popular Front candidate, S. Pedro Aguirre.—Reuter.

JAPANESE OCCUPY HANKOW

(Continued From Page 1)

retreating troops behaved in an orderly manner.

SANGUINARY STREET FIGHTING

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25.

Sanguinary street fighting has occurred in Wuchang, states a Japanese field dispatch. Two detachments of Japanese who entered the gate of the walled city met wih a strong Chinese resistance by the occupation of the city was completed this morning. —Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF WUCHANG

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26.

The occupation of Wuchang was completed this morning by the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS SAFE IN HANKOW

HANKOW, Oct. 26.

About 250 British subjects and 700 other foreigners in Hankow are reported to be safe this morning inside the special administrative districts where complete calm reigns. The fires which raged all night are beginning to die down, though there were occasional explosions in the native quarters this morning.—Reuter.

Britain Buys Wheat For War-Time

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The British Government, the "Financial News" understands, have purchased a large quantity of Rumanian wheat, it is understood about 200,000 tons, worth about one million sterling. The wheat has been acquired for storage by the Food Defence Department and will be added to the country's war reserve wheat.—Reuter.

STORIES OF REBEL BRUTALITIES

LONDON, Oct. 26.

There were touching reunions when forty international brigade prisoners released by General Franco under the exchange scheme, arrived at Victoria Station.

Several told stories of bitter treatment and said that often they were beaten with sticks, and sometimes were stood against the wall and slashed with whips. There was no medical treatment until sometime before the exchange. The contingent was met on arrival on behalf of the London communist party.—Reuter.

Among the arrivals was an Indian named Huddar who, barring another enlisting direct from America, was the only Indian fighting on the Republican side.

He was given a reception at the Victoria Station on behalf of the Indian Swaraj League. He expressed the opinion that the Republicans would not be defeated.—Reuter.

Anglo-American Trade Talks

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The trade negotiations between the United States and Canada have been completed and a treaty is ready for signature as soon as an Anglo-American agreement is reached, according to an Ottawa telegram.

It is believed that the latest British reply in the Anglo-American trade negotiations, which was received yesterday, makes some concessions regarding items like motor cars, hams, lard and bacon.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated to-day that an Anglo-American agreement was reaching the final stage, but added that he could not predict how long the negotiations would continue. He declined to say whether the British reply was regarded as favourable.—Reuter.

FRENCH IMPORT-EXPORT VALUE

PARIS, Oct. 26.

Increases in the value of imports and exports are shown in the statistics of the first nine months of the year issued by the French Customs Administration. The imports figure totalled nearly 138 million sterling compared with 128 million sterling last year and the exports figure totalled 86.50 millions compared with 66.50 million sterling last year.

The export trade to Britain jumped up in value to nearly 15.50 million sterling compared with 11.50 millions, while imports from Britain remained the same at nearly 15.50.

The special effort which France has been making to expand her export trade with British India is reflected by a substantial increase in last year's figure. Imports from Australia and South Africa increased. Trade with Germany increased and with Italy it decreased.—Reuter.

PALESTINE IN BR. CABINET

Statement Of Policy To Be Made Soon After Parliament Meets

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. Chamberlain submitted the names of new Cabinet Ministers to the King in an audience at Buckingham Palace to-night.

"Reuter" learns that the situation in Palestine was among the matters discussed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet and that a statement of policy will be made soon after the House reassembles, but probably not until the opening of the new session on November 8. In the meantime, the report of the Woodhead Commission will be published.

It is understood that the Cabinet also gave consideration to a growing feeling in the country that some sort of an organisation should be set up by the Government so as to place volunteer workers for Home Defence on a proper basis of efficiency.—Reuter.

CESSATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Senator Borah And British Policy

WASHINGTON, Act. 26.

Senator Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declining an invitation to speak at a mass meeting called to protest against any cessation of Jewish immigration to Palestine, said that he believed that British obligations in Palestine would be faithfully kept. He added:

"I think strongly that Britain is now placed in the most delicate and dangerous situation and we may not be helping the cause which you are interested by holding mass meetings which have no justification, except on the theory that Britain is proposing to do this reprehensible thing.

Unless we are prepared to go much farther than this country would be willing to go and assume primary obligations in regard to this matter to ourselves, will it not be far more effective in this cause to trust to the patience, wisdom and honour of the mandatory power to work out the problem according to its obligations?

We cannot retain the respect of Europe (and not for long our own respect) by directing other nations how they shall carry out their treaties and obligations, and do nothing but direct.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26.

The military spokesman gave the strength of the British forces in Palestine, excluding police, Trans-Jordan Frontiersmen and auxiliary police, at approximately 18,500 Officers and men. He added that new drafts were expected.—Reuter.

GREATEST COMPLIMENT THRONE CAN PAY

SYDNEY, Oct. 25.

"Sun" in a leader says: "It is the greatest compliment the throne can pay the Australian people. Its effect should be to make for understanding and to promote unity in imperial affairs."—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Star Clock

Where is the most wonderful clock in the world?

Many answers might be given by those who do not really know, for there are scores of wonderful clocks, from Big Ben to the one at Strasburg. But all these clocks are by no means as wonderful,—or, at any rate, they are not as accurate—as the marvellous clock in the basement of the South Kensington Science Museum.

It is the world's most accurate clock.

Known as the Shortt Clock, it is the result of many inventions over the last 30 years, and it was made by Hamilton Shortt, who was not content with the standard of accuracy which satisfies most folk.

You and I would be proud of a watch or clock which gained or lost no more than ten seconds a week, but the Shortt Clock is not one second fast nor one second slow at the end of a whole twelve months. It is dead on time—not the time we get up by and go to bed by, not even railway time, but "star" time. Indeed, this clock in the basement of the South Kensington Museum is so made that, unless it breaks down altogether, it cannot possibly be more than two or three thousandths of a second out.

It is of service, of course, not to people who want to put their watches right, but to astronomers to whom the thousandth part of a second is important when dealing with measurements beyond our earth.

Odd as it may seem, this marvellous clock works on an old principle—the pendulum.

Tirade Against Maulana Azad

Muslim Leaguers' Tactics Exposed: Police Aid For Agitation

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Mohammad Usman, Secretary of the Palestine Committee, has issued the following statement in connection with the disturbance in Sunday's meeting at the Mohammad Ali Park:—

The Muslim Leaguers in Calcutta have been carrying on propaganda against Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Moulana has been leading the Id-prayers for the last 30 years. But the Leaguers, this year, appealed to the Muslim public that since the Moulana is a Congressman he should not be allowed to lead the prayers any longer. They published leaflets and handbills attacking him maliciously. But the Muslim 'intelligentsia' in Calcutta, both Leaguers and non-Leaguers, particularly the Peshwari and Punjabi Muslims, protested against this attitude. They were of opinion that in all religious matters the Muslim League had no right to interfere. Recently, supporters of Maulana Azad organised themselves and decided to express their views in a meeting, which was organised to-day at the Mohammad Ali Park by the Leaguers to decide the question of the leadership of the Moulana in Id-prayers. But those who disagreed with the Leaguers on this vital question of great religious importance were threatened by the responsible office-bearers of the local Khilafat Committee and were also asked by the police authorities not to participate in the meeting.

On the eve of the meeting, through the efforts of the Muslim League office-bearers, responsible citizens were served with notices by the police prohibiting them from attending the meeting. A special notice was served on all members of the Gharib Peshawari Party numbering more than 200. When the public came to know that prominent Muslims supporting Moulana Azad were expelled out of the park by the police, a large section of them left the meeting disappointed.

During the meeting when a resolution was placed before the gathering certain gentleman protested against the procedure and the motion, but under instructions of a certain organiser of the meeting some persons attacked him with blows. Meanwhile, through the interference of some sober-minded persons he was escorted out of the park.—United Press.

TALUQDARS OPPOSE ARBITRATION?

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

The Oudh Talukdars who met informally at the Jehangirabad Palace to-day in the evening have decided to oppose the arbitration proposal. It is, however, understood that they do not intend to bang the door altogether for further negotiations. They are meeting again to-morrow to consider their final attitude.—United Press.

AGRA ZAMINDARS FAVOUR ARBITRATION

LUCKNOW: Oct. 26.

EARLIER.—Opinion in Zamindari circles is increasingly veering round in favour of arbitration by the Congress High Command. The Oudh Zamindars, who are meeting to-morrow and who have not yet decided on their attitude towards the question of arbitration are also expected to fall in with the proposal to-morrow. It will be recalled that the Agra Zamindars have already accepted the proposal.—United Press.

SPECIAL KISAN CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW: October 26.

Kisan leaders who met to-day in connection with the celebration of the "Kisan Day" have decided to hold an emergent conference of the U. P. Kisans on October 30, to reaffirm the U.P. Kisan Sangh's decision on the Tenancy Legislation before the U.P. Legislative Assembly.

A number of Kisan leaders and workers are expected to attend, including Swami Sahajanand, who is now touring the Eastern U.P. Districts.—United Press.

BELISHA GIFT NOT IN INDIA

Govt.'s Decision Against Increased Pay And Allowances

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

I understand that the Government of India has for reasons of financial stringency decided for the present against granting to British Officers in the Indian Army the increased pay and allowances which, under the New Rules, are applicable from April last to the British Officers of the British Units stationed in India.

It is however, proposed to revise the Rules for promotion of Indian Army Officers so as to bring them into line with the New Rules applicable to the British Service Officers.

The latter can now become Captains within eight years and Majors within 17 years, while the Indian Army Officers have to wait for nine years to become Captains and eighteen years to become Majors.

This disparity is proposed to be removed shortly by allowing the same concession to the Indian Army Officers.

INCOME-TAX BILL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26.

The Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill held its final meeting this afternoon and adjourned till November 9, the eve of the special Assembly session to sign its report.

Informal meetings of members are, however, likely to be held to-morrow and perhaps later to consider a few outstanding points of difference particularly relating to assessment of insurance companies. A dissenting minute by the Congress Party members is now regarded certain.—A. P.

IRISH DEFENCE PLANS

DUBLIN: Oct. 26.

Mr. De Valera revealed to the Dail that the Government was engaged in considering the whole defence question, including air-raid precautions. A Bill would be laid before the House soon. It had been decided to make it compulsory on local authorities to provide shelters for air-raid protection.—Reuter.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BRIGADE FOR ULSTER

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The War Office announces that it is proposed to raise an anti-Aircraft Brigade of a supplementary reserve in Northern Ireland, but recruiting, except Officers, will not be opened until the Spring of 1939.

It is explained that on the outbreak of war, the role of the Brigade will be the same as the regular army. It is anticipated that the total number of the Brigade will be approximately 160 officers and 4,800 other ranks.—Reuter.

CHATFIELD COMMITTEE LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Lord Chatfield, Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Maj. Gen. Sir B. N. Sergison-Brooke and Courtney left for India to-day.

Major General Auchinleck will meet the Committee at Port Said.

Among those present at the Victoria Station at the time of departure were Sir Samuel Fandalter-Stewart, Sir Leonard Wakely, Sir Cecil Kisch, and Lieut General Sir S. F. Muspratt.—Reuter's Special.

SHOE-WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Demand Better Wages And Conditions

Shoe-workers in the Nagpada area have struck work since Wednesday. Workers of the handicraft from Kamatipura joined their brethren in the Duncan Road in coming out of their 'Karkhanas' in the evening and marched out in a procession. A meeting was held in support of the strike subsequently.

The strike was a sequel to breaking down of negotiations between the 'Karkhanadars' and the workers on Tuesday afternoon. On Tuesday evening 300 workers marched from near J. J. Hospital through Mahomed Ali Road and a public meeting was held at Azad Maidan where Messrs. Dulejan, Secretary of the Union, Mirajkar, Nimbkar, Sultan and Amir Hyder Khan made speeches.

A strike committee was formed and Wednesday morning witnessed peaceful picketing at about 25 'Karkhanas' in the Nagpada locality.

The police came on the scene to maintain order.

It was stated that the 'Karkhanadars' intended to make up for what they have lost in the day by work at night and the Union posted pickets during the night also.

The demands of the Union are recognition, better wages and conditions of work.

The workers have to work in ill-ventilated hovels, often 12 to 15 in one room, for long hours, and on night-fall in certain cases under oil-lamps. Most of them have to sleep in the room or on the footpath.

The Boot Merchants' Association is said to have replied the Union that it would reduce the wages.

The Union is conducting negotiations with some 'Karkhanadars' and expects success. Mahda Hussain, one of them has agreed to abide by the Union's demand of recognition and has signed an agreement to increase the wages of his workers by 25 per cent, thereby setting an example to others.

Picketing has been removed from his shop.

BAKHALE ON CALL OF LABOUR

Capitalist System Condemned

"The call of Labour is essentially a call for bread and butter. If the poorer sections of humanity, get what is due to them,—decent housing and fair wages,—much of the human misery and suffering will be eliminated. Different people follow different ways to reach the goal. Under the Capitalist system there is essentially a clash between the "under-dog and upper-dog" So said Mr. R. R. Bakhle, General Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C., speaking "not as a party man" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on the "Call of Labour" in the series of lectures on "Roads to Freedom."

Mr. John Barnabas presided.

Mr. Bakhale said that the crux of the Labour problem lay in capitalists aspiring to get as much profit as possible. They lived in a world of poverty amidst plenty. Production went beyond expectation under capitalism, while distribution was disproportionate. A large number of people went without even a meal. In the circumstances, every day the clamour of workers and Kisans for social justice increased. But the capitalist system persistently resisted any attempts towards that end.

Mr. Bakhale traced the growth of the Labour Organisation in India and referred to the development of social legislation. He dealt with the Bombay Bill and condemned it.

He concluded by saying that he could visualise a world under different conditions than under Capitalism, with more privileges and rights for humanity, under Socialism only and conditions obtaining here and elsewhere made him think that the change would come sooner than one generally expected.

Answering a question, the lecturer said that he would like the British model of organisation in India with a T. U. C. to look-after the economic condition of workers and a Labour Party to take care of the politics of Labour under a Central or Joint Board.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN

(Continued from page 6)

with sweet complexion and frank, trusting introspective eyes; pious, polite, sociable, witty, at times irascible but generally accommodating Abdul Karim Khan was a man to associate with But you could not converse with him long without coming down to the subject of music or gardening which was his hobby—another passion rather.

Exponent of Classical Music

Apart from his music and personal charm Abdul Karim Khan's name must go down to posterity as an indefatigable propagator of classical music and one of the pioneers who have succeeded in bringing about revival of popular taste for classical music.

He met with success and the dream of all old time Ustads, viz., patronage of princes or plutocrats very early in life. At the age of eighteen he was in the employ of H. H. The Gaikwar of Baroda. But his inner urge would not let me settle there and within two or three years he betook to a life of a singer who lived on popular appreciation only. His initial difficulties and disappointments would constitute a chapter in themselves. But Abdul Karim was not a man to be deterred by them. By sheer dint of perseverance in the face of all odds he succeeded in catching the ear of the impersonal entity called the public and thenceforward his life of forty years of comparative ease and ever rising fame is a poem of smiling self-sacrifice for the spread and propagation of the art that was life to him. He earned lacs and spent lacs but it took a good deal of intimacy to know he was spending most of it in providing for and teaching music to hundreds of his pupils.

He established schools of music at Belgaum, Bombay, Poona and Miraj. Miraj was his place of residence during the later portion of his life and there he rests under a grave enjoying the consecration of saint that he really was.

Abdul Karim was a self-effacing man in everything except music, in which he was always ready to discuss and demonstrate and learn. Learning—he used to call it ambition—was his one trait to the last days of his life. How could one, otherwise, account for his devoting seven years of his life in comparative obscurity for learning and mastering Karnataki style of music when his fame as a master of Hindustani music had already spread far and wide?

And what a tribute did the reputed and selfless Karnataki musicians pay to this unrivalled and only master of both the styles of music. They collected a fund out of their traditionally poor purses, made a necklace on which were inscribed the words "Sangit Ratna Praya"—the Ocean for the Jewels of Indian Music. Exceedingly abhorrent of all manufactured titles this was the one gift and title that Abdul Karim loved and cherished.

His One Prayer

During his life time Khan Sahib's one prayer was that he may be granted to die in harness. He used to say that he would not like to live when he was unable to sing. This prayer of his was granted. Two days previous to his death at the age of 72 he had sung for five hours continuously to a distinguished audience at Madras. And actually at the moment of his death he was crooning a verse—La Illaha Illala" from holy Koran in his favourite Darbari Kanada.

Such was Abdul Karim the man and the artist. To me it appears that he was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, musician of our times and undoubtedly one of the greatest musicians of all times. May his great work be carried on by his able pupils as best as can be!

MAHATMA ON FRONTIER PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1).

a revision of the personnel of the Bannu Raid Enquiry Committee.

The next deputation on behalf of the sufferers of the Bannu Raid of July 23 last submitted a written statement to Gandhiji pointing out the inadequacy of the relief of Rs. 20,000 granted by the Government. They pressed for the full compensation of Rs. Three lakhs.

About thirty Hathi Khel Waziris hailing from the villages waited in deputation on Gandhiji and urged him for remission of the taccavi loans and the return of their rifles deposited with the Government.—United Press.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR LAKHIMARWAT

BANNU, Oct. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left for Lakhimarwat Tehsil, Bannu District about thirty miles from here. 'En Route' Mahatma Gandhi visited Gandhi Chowk the scene of the trouble on July 23. The party will leave Lakhimarwat for Dera Ismail Khan to-morrow.—A.P.

MISS JINNAH ENGAGED

BOMBAY: October 26.

The "United Press" understands that Miss Jinnah, daughter of Mr. M.A. Jinnah, is engaged to Mr. Neville Ness Wadia, son of Sir Ness Wadia, one of the leading Parsi millowners of Bombay. A formal announcement of the engagement is expected to be made in the course of the next week.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

agreed, "but we'll have the wind in our faces when we head down the bay. Pretty town, isn't it?"

The loud speaker suddenly stopped its blaring. "Pop," said Becky, "I've decided not to marry Bill Pearson."

Pop stared, then laughed heartily and whacked her on the back. "Good girl! Knew you'd come to your senses."

"I've decided to marry Percival Snout!"

"Good God!" cried Pop, his face falling. "That drooling nincompoop! Why?"

"Because he's the type you want me to marry. He has so much money he doesn't have to work. And he has family background. I've decided to be unselfish, like the girl with the flower garden."

"Who? Never mind. Look here, Becky, you can't marry that drooping doozy. Why, he hasn't got the brains of a clam."

"I know it," declared Becky. "But he has everything else you require in a son-in-law. After all, pop, we can't have everything. I've definitely decided to marry him, and make you happy."

Pop wet his lips. "Look here, Becky, I—about this Bill Pearson, I mean, how much money does he make? I mean, I suppose there are insurance men who make a lot of money. And, damn it, he must have had a father and mother."

"By his own admission," Becky agreed.

"Well, look here, you can't marry that ass, Percival Snout. I mean, if Pearson is the sort who would love my daughter he must have a spine."

"Oh, I'm sure he has. He uses it to hold his neck up. By the way, aren't you going to insure that old New England homestead you bought last week?"

Mr. Brown cleared his throat and looked at his daughter and suddenly laughed. "Good girl! You win! We never had an insurance man in the family. Time we did."

The Mount Washington had left Center Harbour and was plowing down the bay toward that body of water known as The Broads. Becky Brown stood at the aft rail and stained her eyes to pick up the speck of turf and rock that was known as Becky's Garden.

"Even two hundred years ago," she thought happily, "fathers made mistakes in making decisions for their daughters." And she blew a kiss back over the boiling wake toward Becky's Garden.

(Copyright.)

A SHORT STORY

Becky's Garden

(BY MEREDITH SCHOLL)

"Two hundred years ago," droned the voice from the ship's loud speaker, "a wife and three daughters, lived on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee that is visible off the starboard bow. Two of the daughters were selfish and cruel, but the third, whose name was Becky, was sweet and generous. A great part of Becky's time was devoted to the planting and care of a garden of beautiful flowers. The garden was so beautiful, in fact, that neighbours used to drive from miles around to admire it.

"Becky took a prodigious joy and pride in her garden, and you can imagine her chagrin when one day a neighbour's cows got loose and trampled all the lovely flowers. The poor girl was broken-hearted and her father, in order to comfort her, promised to buy her any island in the lake which she might select.

"Upon hearing this the two selfish sisters were exceedingly wroth and demanded that they too be given a choice of islands. Becky, seeing how greedy and selfish her sisters were, decided to prevent a quarrel by choosing the smallest island in the entire lake. A neighbouring young and handsome farmer, impressed by Becky's unselfishness, asked for an introduction. The two young people fell in love and were married a year later and lived happily ever after.

"The island which we are now passing, easily identified by the small doll house erected on its four square feet of area, is called Becky's Garden and is in memory of the farmer's daughter."

Becky Brown sat bolt upright as the voice of the announcer on the S. S. Mount Washington, playing on its sixty-five-mile course around Lake Winnepesaukee, ceased speaking. "Goodness!" she thought, "that's exactly the situation that is confronting me. I haven't a garden for cows to trample, but I do want to marry Bill Pearson. Father doesn't want me to, because he thinks Bill being an insurance salesman, hasn't any prospects or family background. Now, I wonder—"

Becky dabbed at her eyes, for she had been crying. Two weeks ago she and her father had set out on this tour of New England. It was Mr. Brown's belief that time heals all wounds, and time spent in visiting old and quaint and historical New England would certainly make his daughter forget that young upstart, Bill Pearson.

But Mr. Brown had forgotten what it was to be young and in love, really in love. Instead of forgetting, Becky had become increasingly miserable. Her father, she had thought more than once during the past fortnight, was an old dear and unusually smart in handling stocks and bonds, but where affairs of the heart were concerned, he was a dumb-bell.

Becky went into the main salon and up the stairs and along the corridor to the forward deck. The Mount Washington was putting into Center Harbour to take on more passengers. The radio loud speaker was blaring forth a brisk military march. There was a confusion of shouts and laughter and general excitement.

Espying her father sitting in the sun near the starboard rail watching the people on the dock below, she made her way towards him.

"Pop!" she said, nudging him on the shoulder.

Mr. Brown turned and beamed and cupped a hand behind his ear. "What?"

"I said: "Pop!" Becky screamed in his ear.

"You bet it is," Mr. Brown

(Continued in col. 5)

MUTT AND JEFF—All You Need To Be a Jitterbug Is Flat Feet and a Kimono By BUD FISHER

A PECK, PECK, PECKIN' ALL AROUND!
COURT
JEFF, LOOK!
JITTERBUG CONTEST TONIGHT AT THE TOWN HALL — WINNING COUPLE WILL GET $100 CASH PRIZE
YEH, BUT WHERE CAN WE GET A COUPLE OF DAMES FOR PARTNERS?
WE DON'T HAVE TO! YOU AND ME WILL BE PARTNERS!
-BUT-
I HOOKED SOME WOMEN'S CLOTHING—COME ON, I'LL HELP YOU UNDRESS!
NIX, MUTT! SOME WOMAN MIGHT BE READING THIS PICTURE!
?
CENSORED
FEMALE JITTERBUG?
10-4

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

Here's the answer

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

764

"Village Hampdens" Of Rajkot

How Movement Gathered Momentum: Repression Keeps Flag Flying

(From Our Special Representative)

RAJKOT: (By Mail).

In my earlier despatch I have provided the readers with the first month's review of the progress of Satyagraha, which had its origin in the promulgation of various Notifications, Orders, etc. I desire to take them one by one and describe their psychological effect upon the movement.

Sir Patrick Cadell began his tenure of office with the promulgation of Notification No. 23 of 21-9-1938, which prohibited the entry of leaders to villages, attendance at public meetings or even addressing one or the other, participation in processions or demonstrations or any such activity likely to excite disaffection, disloyalty, contempt or hatred against the State The draft was further improved by banning entry of the leaders to village lands, etc. The validity of this Notification and of similar others was publicly challenged by the Kathiawar Bar Association, which stigmatised them as 'ultra vires' and unauthoritative as only the Rajkot State Legislative Assembly was empowered to enact or frame such laws by the State's Assembly Act, which the late Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj presented to the Rajkot public as a boon or "Magna Charta" of Rajkot people's liberty. This communique No. 23 provided for a punishment in case of defiance to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

ORGANISED DEFIANCE

The leaders were not content to act in contravention of this repressive measure by holding and addressing meetings in the urban area, but in the rural area also. Messrs. Dhebar and Shukla sometimes attended five or six meetings in one night alone. The State authorities instructed rural police authorities to close village gates much earlier than usual to prevent the leaders both from securing an entry into the villages and addressing public meetings.

It is but natural that village gates in most cases are worn out or there are other small thorny passages into the villages. When the village authorities refused to open the gates despite public request, new contrivances were devised to address the village-folk. They either got upon the motor seats, stood upon some wooden cases or petrol tins and addressed the agriculturist brethren by putting in their faces between the doors of the gates, each one being pulled away by different individuals. Where there were hedge-passages, the Pasayatas or the village havaldars blocked them, keeping the village people inside and the leaders outside. Thus the attendance and addressing of meetings remained unchecked.

VILLAGERS' LOYALTY

The village people who stood by the Conference as one man, were ever ready to hear the leaders and get instructions from them day in and day out. It was the Rajkot People's Conference that won the rural heart, which remained undivided despite all the manoeuvrings of the State officials. The villagers knew full well that whatever gift they would receive from the Parishad was always the substance and not the shadow of their demands, whereas they were convinced that the State wanted to create divisions in their ranks by granting partial relief, which was announced to them when the events appeared to move fast. Wherever Sir P. Cadell went he found to his surprise that the villagers, one and all, stood by the Conference demands and not for individual relief.

The Conference demand on their behalf was stipulated at 15 per cent. reduction in annual revenue dues in general and the replacement of land assessment in kind by one in cash. Sir P. Cadell did not pay heed to the suggestion of one responsible person in this connection, who urged him to announce 10 per cent. reduction in general and after the report of the Revenue Inquiry Committee to increase this relief from 10 to 20 per cent. where the cases are reported to be deserving. In no case this relief should exceed 20 per cent. Sir P. Cadell thought this demand to be arbitrary and extended no consideration to this suggestion, in consequence of which the movement in rural areas gathered additional strength from day to day. Even when partial relief was offered they were not prepared to be reconciled at all.

A VILLAGE HAMPDEN

It was during this period that Mr. Savdas Patel, a veritable village Hampden, came to light. His speeches were sincere and significant. This Rajkot Hampden always spoke to the point and impressed the larger gatherings. Out of all arrested persons so far in the neighbourhood of a hundred, only Mr. Dhebar was convicted under the Rajkot State Match Monopoly Act and sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment, although his other offences are more serious than those of his lieutenants. The trapping of one and all in jail was due to the defiance of this Notification No. 23.

MATCH MONOPOLY

Then followed Notification No. 24 of 26-9-1938, which banned the entry and sale of contraband match-boxes which were ushered into the State limits in hundreds and thousands of gross without any detection. It penalised the breach of these rules to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Leaders refused to be cajoled or coerced by such a notification. Mr. Dhebar arranged this breach stage by stage. He fathered the breach and sold several boxes by public auction at public meetings, the sale proceeds of several boxes fetched him Rs. 100. The same sale continued for another day after which he was arrested. Then Mr. Shukla stepped in as second dictator and in company with his band of workers sold by auction hundreds of match-boxes, the police, of course, standing helpless and with eyes wide open and staring at the demonstration all the time. How each contraband box came to him or to his companions, the police never succeeded in tracing. It was only once here and at another time in the village of Halenda that half-a-dozen boxes were seized forcibly and some more forcibly from women at the said village where the police failed to observe ordinary courtesy to women. When Mr. Shukla remained unarrested here for the breach of either notification, he motored to Sardhar, where the police effected his arrest. Then the dictatorship devolved upon Mr. Joshi, who on the next day arranged a mass defiance of these match-monopoly rules which brought about his arrest before he could launch it.

This mass defiance was arranged in a number of rural areas with every success. The police had a hard time. Private motors, secretly imported hundreds of contraband match-boxes and yet the police never smelt such an illegal import. The natural result is that there has been day to day defiance of these rules, which had to be withdrawn by the State.

Such boxes are openly sold in the bazaar. Even the monopoly holder closed his shop when it was picketed by the Vanar Sena. He requested the State to relieve him from the monopoly at any sacrifice, out of real sympathy for the public cause. The State, in consequence of this, arranged every thing possible to placate public sentiments in this connection.

CR. L. A. ACT

Then cropped up Notification No. 26 of 1-10-1938, which brought in the promulgation of Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 7, which put a brake on picketing and the organising of a hartal and penalised the offence at six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The defiance of this Notification was conspicuous by the absence of a single arrest. This work was most effectively conducted by the members of Vanar Sena, some half-a dozen of whom received minor boiling oil burns from a confectioner's pan, near Kotharia Gate. The public stood by them and the landlord of the shop ordered his eviction of the shop within 24 hours together with the announcement of social boycott by the public. This brought the shopkeeper down on his knees, in consequence of which he tendered a public apology and requested the Conference people to pardon him for this unpardonable conduct. Not any one of these repressive measures has forced the public to yield to coercion. The more these measures were tried, the greater the response, the Parishad received from the general public.

BAN ON PROCESSION

Then was issued the Notification without bearing any number of 3-10-1938, which prohibited every procession or demonstration by the Conference people, on the route outlined for Bapu's Dassera procession. The Conference had earlier in the day, notified to the public to abstain from arranging any procession or show. The Mandvi Chowk, the heart of the city, is the principal thoroughfare and commercial centre when all the Shroff merchants, gold and silver Bullion merchants run their business in their shops. As it was a day on which a strict Hartal was declared, not a single individual was expected to move or stir in this area. The State authorities hit upon an ingenious device of sealing a hundred shops. When this report reached the hearing of people, they hurried in crowds and swelled in huge proportions to witness such an illegal action on the part of the State.

MOVEMENT GATHERS MOMENTUM

When the Bapu's Dassera procession actually wended its way through the prominent localities, there stood only children and women of the State menials, on the return journey a hostile slogan brought in a lathi and a spear charge, which resulted in injuries to about 50 persons, including women and children. This gave a further impetus to the public who saw the opening of a new chapter in the history of this agitation. For publicity an exaggerated report of the injured, the proprietors of the local Lohana Hitechchu Press were summoned by Sir P. Cadell who, through the Agency authorities has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 within a week on pain of closing the publication of "Jaya Saurashtra" or Parishad handbills or bulletins.

CHABUTRA SATYAGRAHA

The movement now began to take deeper roots when there was issued the Order No. 313 of 6-10-1938, which banned the use of the Kabutra or Chabutra for addressing public meetings. It was seconded by Order No. 258 of the same date, which prohibited the use of loud-speakers or microphone at public meetings. It was these two orders that opened the best and the most immortal chapter in the history of the movement. When it fell as a surprise on all as to what to do, the 4th Dictator, Mr. Narandas, launched a squatting Satyagraha for full seven days, whereafter the first unprecedented triumph was scored. For the first 24 hours, the Dictator stood up all the time without any food. Bigger and bigger crowds swelled at each night, they thinned by midnight and still dwindled by dawn, but at no time were less than 500 people—men and women, squatting. The Kabutra was solidly guarded by about a dozen or more lathi police and eight Sowars. It was due to extreme heat of day time that one horse was reported to have died. The public sympathy was profuse. They arranged all arrangements for Satyagrahis at the spot, only the police changing their patrol. This Kabutra Satyagraha has immortalised the Rajkot agitation. Outsiders poured in hundreds to witness this sight. It is difficult to imagine why the State enforced this ban.

It was a regrettable feature of this ban that poor birds were prevented from chan-feeding and the poor domestic animals from drinking water in the trough. It was a shock to me in the early morning when police constables refused permission to women who came there with cups and pots of chan to feed poor birds. They had to be emptied before the pedestal where the Sowars were posted. It was after some hours that the required permission to sprinkle chan was secured from the State authorities. Even then, not a single bird perched on the Kabutra. It was a most horrifying sight to witness. Poor policemen, as individuals, deserved utmost pity, but they had to carry out the orders of the higher authorities under the sweltering sun. Of course, to some extent, Satyagrahis were comfortably posted.

The ban on the use of loud-speakers was followed by a "Bhoongala" (bugle) procession, when police snatched away several megaphones and tin "bhoongalas." The public remained unperturbed and non-violent to the utmost. While Travancore and Mysore States provided somewhat violent scenes, it must be said to the credit of Rajkot State that not a single such occasion arose.

ORDINANCE RAJ

Then came the last Huzur Order No. 30 of 5-10-1938, which empowered the Dewan Sir P. Cadell to issue ordinances for a period of six months to meet emergent situation till normal conditions are restored. The Dewan thought himself to be comfortably seated, but the trouble seemed to be brewing more and more. Of course the picture continued in the urban areas, but more tragic happenings occurred in rural areas, which demand fuller details. So far as the security to person and property was concerned it was almost safe in the urban areas, but not so in the rural ones. The dastardly outrage at Gunda is an illustration in point.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

HYDERABAD STATE AFFAIRS

Senapati Bapat's Appeal For Help In His Mission

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, (By Mail).

President Subhas Chandra Bose delivered a public lecture under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, on the present situation, wherein he pleaded for discipline and opposition to Federation. He appealed for united action and taking advantage of the embarrassing Foreign situation.

The representatives of the Hyderabad State Congress interviewed Mr. Bose and Seth Jamanlal Bajaj in connection with their views regarding the repression in Hyderabad State.

Senapathi Bapat addressed a public meeting last week regarding Hyderabad State affairs. He appealed to the audience to help him in his mission.

ISMAIL CHALLENGE CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The finals of the above tournament were played on the Police grounds Wardha on Monday 17th October, 1938, between the Jabbar XI and Marwadi Sports Club, Wardha. The teams were quite balanced till the first fifteen minutes of the play. By half time the Jabbar XI scored two goals against the Marwadi Sports Club. After half time the play was brisk and the Jabbar XI seemed to be pressing all the time. The other three goals were netted against the Marwadi Sports Club. The prizes were distributed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. S. S. Sanyal.

Bandra Municipal Elections

The Voters of Santa Cruz are by now aware that the Congress has put up nine Candidates for nine seats of Santa Cruz, on the Bandra Municipality. The names of these candidates have already been announced.

An Election Office has been set up from 20th October 1938 for election purposes at Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz. All the necessary information regarding the election will be available at this office which will be open: from 7-30 to 11-0 A. M. & 4-0 to 8-0 P. M. (S. T.)

To carry on the Election Work a good number of volunteers will be required. They will go from house to house for canvassing the votes on behalf of the Congress candidates. It is expected that fairly a large number of energetic workers—gents as well as ladies—will come forward to stand by the Congress in this work. Those intending to offer their services are requested to see the President, Bandra Municipal Congress Election Committee at the Election Office between 7-30 to 11-0 A. M. on any day henceforward.

The Voters of Santa Cruz are requested to stand by the Congress Candidates only in this election. It is likely that misguiding stories may be spread by the interested parties, hence Voters are earnestly requested to make due enquiries at the Election Office and appraise themselves of the true state of affairs. We fervently appeal to the Voters to enable the Congress in capturing all the nine seats in Santa Cruz—G, H & I Wards—by voting solidly for Congress Candidates only.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The following programme of public meetings in furtherance of Municipal election propaganda has been arranged by the Congress Election Committee:—

Thursday 27-10-38 at 9-0 p. m. (S. T.) at Shilp Nivas, Besant Road

Friday 28-10-38 at 9-0 p. m. (S. T.) at Public Park Plot No. 3, Santa Cruz (East)

Saturday 29-10-38 at 5-0 p. m. (S. T.) at Wakola Stables

Sunday 30-10-38 at 9-0 a. m. (S. T.) at Willingdom Gymkhana Hall

Sunday 30-10-38 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Kolivada Village.

Rajkot Arya Samaj

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 26.

Kumar Chandkaran Sarda, Secretary of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, whose Golden Jubilee is to be celebrated at Ajmer from 5th to 9th November, arrived at Rajkot, and was enthusiastically received by local Arya Samajists. He invited all Arya Samajists of Kathiawar and Gujarat to join the Jubilee celebrations. As Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Rajputana was one and the same in its early period. He attended the mass meeting of Satyagraha at Rajkot, and congratulated them for their peaceful picketing, and wished them all success.

"YUG CHITRA GRAMOPHONE NUMBER"

The "Yug Chitra" has published a Special issue named "Gramophone," which is a new idea from a business point of view. The editor, Mr. Praful Desai, has spared no pains to make the Number attractive with colour pictures and photos of leading singers and artistes. At present Gramophone has become an important factor in the daily life of many persons. The development of broadcasting has increased the importance of the industry and now attention is being directed towards promoting education through the medium of Gramophone records. There are about 26 companies, which are interested in the manufacture of machines and records, and all of them have advertised in this Number. The Number also contains several interesting articles on the progress of the industry by several leading manufacturers and businessmen and gives a list of sale agencies at important centres with a brief account of each establishment. The Number will be well received by Gramophone-fans as with 286 pages, the price of annas eight is reasonable.

Misappropriation Charge Against Clerk

The case in which Vasant Rao Kopkar stood charged on two separate counts of misappropriation of the K.E.M. Hospital funds to the extent of Rs. 27,400, came up before Mr. Kantilal C. Thakor Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday.

Mr. J. H. Oza, the Head clerk, of the Accounts Department in the course of cross-examination stated that he used to sign the accounts sheet placed before him by the accused, completely relying on his honesty. He also admitted that the false report escaped the notice of Municipal Auditors who audited the accounts every month. The case stands adjourned to 28th instant. Mr. A. R. Gadkari appeared for the defendant.

(Continued from col. 7)

ations will be carried on between the parties with the object of arriving at agreements in respect of the changes proposed on either side. It is necessary to have adequate arrangements for representing effectively the case of the workers before the Conciliator or the Conciliation Board, on failure of mutual agreement; and before the Industrial Court, in cases of appeal.

In any case where the Labour Officer represents the employees he can enter into an agreement on behalf of the employees only if the terms of the agreement are accepted by a majority of the employees affected.

Better Security For Employees

Govt. Explains Advantages Of Trades Disputes Bill: Right To Strike Not Taken Away

"After the completion of conciliation proceedings, the workers will be free to go on strike, and the employers will be free to declare a lockout. A lockout or a strike will be illegal, if started before a notice of change is given and before conciliation proceedings are completed, or after the expiry of two months after the completion of conciliation proceedings, unless a fresh notice of change is given. A lockout or strike will also be illegal, if it is held to be in contravention of the terms of an agreement, a settlement or an award."

This explanation of the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill, now pending before the Legislative Assembly is contained in a press note issued by the Labour Office.

The press note says "The Industrial Disputes Bill has been grossly mis-represented. Attempts are being made to mislead the workers and the public with regard to the nature and consequences of its provisions. A perusal of the summary will convince anybody that the Bill will greatly benefit and strengthen the working class and that there is nothing in it which can be regarded as detrimental to the interests of the workers in the slightest degree".

BETTER SECURITY FOR EMPLOYEES

"The sum and substance of the provisions included in the Bill is that the employees who used to experience sudden changes in wage rates, or to face reduction in the number of workers in different departments or unwelcome alterations in rules, practices, and other matters, will henceforward feel secure that nothing of any consequence can occur regarding the conditions of employment, which is not acceptable to them till they have had due notice, and opportunity to put their case before the conciliator or the Conciliation Board and till the merits of every disputed matter are placed before the public. The employer will also feel secure that he will not be faced with lightning strikes, as these will be rendered unnecessary by these provisions. When the period for notice, inquiry or conciliation has ended, the workers are free to resort to a strike, and the employers to declare a lockout.

NOTICE PERIOD

An employer who intends to make any changes in wages, hours shifts, standing orders, rules of discipline, or other conditions of service, or to make a reduction in the number of workers, or to take away any privilege of the workers must give to the workers and their representatives fifteen days' notice. The workers shall give a similar notice if they desire a change.

The Commissioner of Labour shall settle for each industry a set of standing orders regarding attendance, leave, temporary stoppage of work, notice of termination of employment, dismissal, etc., after hearing both parties. Any person aggrieved by any of the standing orders so settled may within ten days appeal to the Industrial Court. The orders as decided by the Court, shall remain in force for six months.

If the parties come to an agreement in respect of the proposed change of which notice is given, the agreement shall be registered by the Registrar.

DUTIES OF CONCILIATOR

If there is no agreement reached within fifteen days it shall be assumed that the change is objected to, and if the employer still desires that the change should be effected, he shall forward a statement of his case to the Conciliator. When the change is desired by the workers, they shall similarly send their case to the Conciliator.

It will be the duty of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement of the dispute and do everything necessary for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement.

It will be illegal to make any change in wages, hours, holidays, standing orders, number of workers employed in different departments, systems of work, usages and privileges of workers before the completion of conciliation proceedings started after giving due notice. It will also be illegal to make such changes in violation of agreements, awards or settlements

PENALTIES

Any employer who makes any illegal change is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000 and an additional fine of Rs. 200 a day for a continuing offence.

Any employer who acts in contravention of a standing order will be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 and an additional fine of Rs. 25 per day for a continuing offence.

While the conclusions of the Conciliator or the Conciliation Board or not binding on the parties, there are provisions which enable the parties to enter into agreements which will lead to decisions binding on both the employers and the employees.

A dispute regarding which there is agreement to submit to arbitration will be referred to the Industrial Court, if an arbitrator or an Umpire cannot be appointed.

It is contemplated that negoti-

(Continued in Col. 5).

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●GENASPRIN — *THE SAFE BRAND OF ASPIRIN*

World of Wireless

New Director Of British Broadcasting

For the thick-skinned individual who must take the kicks for the British Broadcasting Corporation's blunders, the BBC offers as half-pence the none too generous salary of £7,500 a year, and the high-sounding title of Director-General, says "News Review."

Into this unenviable position recently was voted a likeable Scottish Professor, whose mode of selection was strangely different from that of his immediate predecessor Sir John Walsham Reith a mountainous Presbyterian engineer from Aberdeen who got the job by the unusual expedient of answering a want-ad. in the "Electrician."

MODE OF SELECTION.

Porfessor Frederick Wolff Ogilvie (pronounced "O-gilvie") was picked from a long list of candidates as Chief of Britain's broadcasting system after the BBC's perplexed Board of Governors (headed by Scotsman Sir William Noble) had searched in vain for a man with similar qualifications to ex-Chief Reith. Approached by the Governors some weeks ago, quiet Mr. Ogilvie took a hurried trip to London from Belfast, where he earned £30 a week as President and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University. Having heard the proposition at first-hand he was not greatly interested.

Rumoured then as a possible future Director-General by a keen-nosed journalist frequenting the comfortable Boliver cafe, where broadcasting executives unmingle from the mighty, scholarly Dr. Ogilvie indignantly asserted: "I am not, and I never have been, a candidate for this post." Three weeks later he had changed his mind and his job, but does not officially start at Broadcasting House until October 1.

"A MIDDLEBROW."

The British listening public has been taught to assess everything connected with broadcasting as falling into one of three categories—"low-brow" (Gracie Fields), (middle-brow" (Oscar Strauss), or "high-brow" (Johann Sebastian Bach). By these standards Director-General Ogilvie is classed as a "middle-brow," after much painstaking probing into his private life and public career.

Six feet tall, [illegible], with greying wavy hair, the man to whom Britain's 9,000,000 radio licence-holders will complain if they do not get what they want for their ten shillings a year is 45 years old. His Scottish father was a merchant in Valparaiso, Chile. "I'm the son of a businessman, and proud of it," says he. Another distinguished member of the family is Dr. W. H. Ogilvie of Harley Street, where London's most swagger medical men have their practices. Doctor Ogilvie is surgeon to the Royal Masonic Hospital.

FINE OXFORD RECORD.

For any high office in Broadcasting House an essential requirement is a University education. In this respect the new Director-General qualifies with a fine record at Oxford. War broke out in his second year at the Varsity, and Ogilvie joined up. In France he lost his left arm, and over his artificial limb he now always wears a woollen glove. His cheeks still bear the rash of flying shrapnel.

At Oxford after the war, ex-soldier Ogilvie studied economics,

Prof. Ogilvie, New Director of B. B. C.

took a degree in classics, did a little tutorial work in London and became a close associate of ex-Air Minister Lord Swinton. He still offers, however to give sixpence to anyone who can correctly guess his politics.

Like Sir John Reith, whom he knows only by sight, he is a member of the Athenaeum Club and similarly has strong Presbyterian convictions. So has his wife Mary Helen, daughter of Glasgow University's leading theologian, Dr. A. B. Macaulay. "If she were to marry again," says family-man Ogilvie, "I would like to be her second husband." Three sons have the Ogilvies: James (13), Davy (11), and Robert (6).

LECTURER AT TRINITY.

Frederick Ogilvie's first appointment was as economics lecturer at Trinity College, and four years later he became head of Edinburgh University's Political Economy Department. During this time he served on the Scottish Consumers' Committee, became interested in juvenile employment problems, wrote a book on Scottish economic history and was made a director of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. In 1934 he was appointed to Queen's and moved to Belfast.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge at suburban Lennoxvale he kept open house for his students, worked with much success on the development of Northern Ireland's tourist industry, devoted much energy to the Youth Hostel movement. One of his warmest admirers is the Marquess of Londonderry, Queen's erudite Chancellor.

Not yet has the Professor broadcast. His closest contact with radio until his appointment was through his son James, who once had a play performed in the Northern Ireland station during the Children's Hour.

ONLY AVERAGE LISTENER.

Privately the D. G. seems to measure up to his judgment of himself as an "average listener." He listens regularly to BBC programmes.

Making no comment on this flood of advice, Frederick Ogilvie showed he intended to rule as a constitutional monarch. "I have never felt moral indignation at any programme broadcast by the BBC—not bad enough to make me switch the set off," he said.

"My impression is that people do want a substantial difference between Sunday and weekday programmes. Facilities for religious broadcasts should be freely available on Sundays."

STEERING CLEAR OF POLITICS.

Impressed by the possibilities of radio for educational work—his wife's sisters, Margaret and Janet, are respectively head-mistress of Sheffield High School for Girls and mistress at Wycombe Abbey School—he considers the BBC has a duty to project itself to the world. And if by propaganda is meant that it should tell the outside world of Britain's greatness, then "I would say yes, decidedly." A certain amount of controversy, thinks Ogilvie, would be welcome, but as Director-General he sees it his business to steer clear of politics and to stick to the truth. "If you keep pegging away at it long enough you will get through in time." Liberty of the microphone to representatives of all shades of opinion, he believes, should depend on what the people want. "One has felt at times that certain kinds of news barred by the BBC have been properly given prominence in the newspapers."

On finance he refused to comment. The question whether the whole of the listener's 10s. licence fee should, without deduction, be applied to broadcasting purposes seemed to him "a matter of very high policy."

PROSPECTS OF TELEVISION.

Television he has seen but once—a Test Match broadcast, and he reckons that in time "it will be a very vital thing."

At BBC headquarters one thing is strongly in the Director-General's favour—the staff hated the prospect of having a Civil Servant as boss. General feeling is that the Board of Governors might have made a sad mess of the appointment, that Mr. Ogilvie has no aspirations towards Dictatorship and will not make Broadcasting House a home-from-home for puritanical bigots.

As for the Professor himself, he had no great wish to take on his new post, which he has only accepted through his high sense of duty. In his comfortable Belfast University, life would be easier and more leisurely than it will be at Broadcasting House. Courageous and enterprising Ogilvie was, however, not afraid to choose what he considered the right course. Receptive to suggestions, he eventually concluded: "I shall do what I can to assist in this very important service of the people."

APOSTLE OF NON-VIOLENCE

Gandhi Jayanti Celebration In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

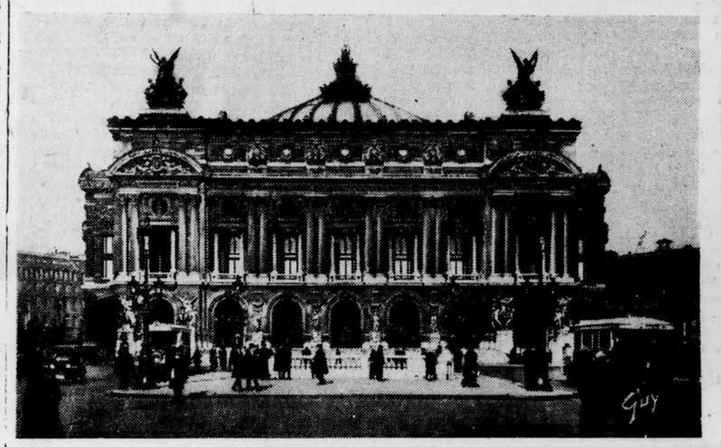
"For many more years to come, may the shining example of the precious life of Mahatma Gandhi continue to enlighten humanity and guide man's erring steps by showing the non-violent way to World Peace and Happiness."

The above resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in a public meeting on October 2, assembled to celebrate the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi at the Ballroom of the Hotel New Yorker. New York, under the joint auspices of the All-World Gandhi Fellowship and the World Fellowship of Faiths. On the previous day in the afternoon, a similar celebration was held under the same auspices at the Fritz Carlton Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. Principal speakers in these meetings were Mr. Richard B. Gregg, Rev. George Paine, Rev. C. A Butterfield, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Dr. Mahanam Brata Brahmachari, Rev. Gladys Grier and Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta. The subject of discussion was "Gandhi's Way to Peace". The birthday of Zoroaster and the Jewish New Year were also recently celebrated in New York City by the World Fellowship of Faiths with large attendances, which were very highly appreciated.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN JAIL

LAHORIASERAI, Oct. 25.

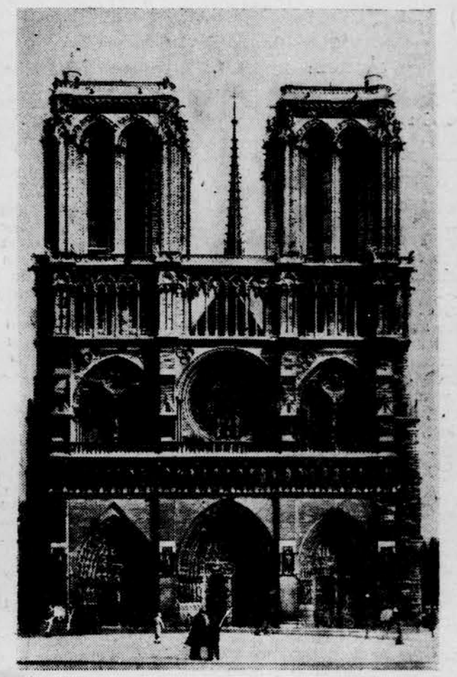
According to a programme prepared by Mr. K P. Sinha, I.C.S. District Officer of Darbhanga, there will be not a single illiterate prisoner in the District jail by January 1, 1939—A. P.



OPERA HOUSE, PARIS.

Left:—Beautiful and well-laid parks like this one are a feature of Paris.

Below:—The Church of Notre Dame, Paris.



PARADOX OF PARIS

(Continued From Page 6).

buy that?" Then, he passed on.

A youthful pair, in smart sporting clothes, came strolling. The girl halted to powder her nose. The boy glanced at the subtle smile of the serene Mona Lisa and declared, "No sex-appeal". They went on their way. The artist threw a contemptuous glance in their direction and continued to study the picture from a new angle.

"Points of view," I muttered and moved on.

There are different ways of looking at Mona Lisa. Equally varied are the visitors' impressions of Paris.

Most Cultured City

Is Paris the most cultured town in the world? It is not for me to doubt it. There are other great cities, perhaps, where one may find a larger number of cultural centres—academies, universities, art galleries, museums and libraries. But is there a place with which are associated names of so many distinguished savants and literateurs, artists and musicians? In London and Berlin, in Milan and New Delhi, roads and streets are invariably named after rulers, bureaucrats and generals. It is only in Paris that you find places named after philosophers, thinkers and poets. In the Pantheon, memorials have been put up not only to the heroes who fought for the French Revolution but also to those whose writings inspired this great rising of the people. Nor does Paris recognize national barriers in according recognition to literary figures. If there are parks and roads and streets named after Rousseau and Voltaire and Zola and Balzac, there are also Rue Shakespeare and Boulevard Housman. For centuries Paris has been the haven of refuge for revolutionary writers and artists from all over the world. The Frenchman has inherited from the Revolution a love of liberty and sympathy for the oppressed which survives to this day, despite the Imperialist commitments of its ruling class. Of all the capitals of Europe (and even America), Paris is the only place where the coloured man may feel at home and not be subjected to discriminatory treatment. French imperialism in the colonies may be no better than the British or Dutch imperialism but the average Frenchman did strike me as being tolerant and cosmopolitan in his social behaviour.

Historic Associations

For democrats Paris has special significance because of its historic associations with the events and personalities of the French Revolution. I went round the city with a party of tourists but was annoyed to find that the guide deputed by the travel agency was an unashamed royalist who insisted on calling the revolutionaries "rabble" and moved the sentimental American women to tears by recounting the pathetic fate of "poor little Marie". He hardly allowed us to pause for a minute before the statue of Joan of Arc and rushed through Place Bastille without saying anything about its significance. But I returned there later, alone, to look at the world's strangest revolutionary memorial. For, there "is" no memorial! The revolutionaries had determined that they would leave not a trace of the prison of Bastille which had stood there as a symbol of oppression. They were true to their words. An open square bears testimony to the revolutionary will of a people.

The Wrong View

But there are many people who do not think of Paris in the terms of Bastille. The French Revolution is something which they read about in history in their school days and, since, have duly forgotten. They are drawn to Paris not by the fame of "Notre Dame" or the Louvre but by its reputation as the gayest city in the world. And when they say "gay" with reference to Paris, there is a peculiar twinkle in their eyes, a significant twist on their smiling lips. They say "Gay Paris" in a hushed tone which hints at strange sex orgies and vistas of feminine beauties on parade. Though they will not admit it even to themselves, when they think of Paris they think only of its cabarets, night clubs and brothels.

Their imagination aflame by the nude photographs in "Parisian" Magazines (mostly printed in London and New York!), they arrive in Paris determined to have a "good time". And, true to its reputation, the red light district of Paris serves to them all the vices of the world. Blind to the economic and sociological implications of this sordid trade in human flesh, they leave the city without having seen anything but what they had come to see and spiced accounts of their adventures and escapades are circulated among their friends. The reputation of Paris as the greatest vice centre of the world is once again confirmed. No doubt it deserves it. There are more perversities and degradations of human body and soul than even the most daring writer of purple fiction could ever describe.

But a mistake is made when Frenchmen, especially Parisians, are regarded as libertines; solely preoccupied with sex. It is not the natives of Paris but foreigners who keep the vice centres running. Even in more or less "innocent" cabarets as Folies Bergere the audience is mostly composed of British and American tourists. The average Parisian, I found, is far more interested in international politics or his particular trade union than in the "hot" spots of his city. And among the aristocracy and the upper middle class, the moral standard is almost Victorian in its strict conformity to orthodox and conventional code of behaviour.

What seems true, however, is that the French take sex for granted and do not seek to veil it in hypocritical pretensions. Their Government prefer to have registered brothels under its control rather than have soliciting in the streets. But I suspect this attitude, though it appears rational, is based on the assumption of an inferior status for women. It is nearer the attitude of ancient Romans than the Soviet Russians who abolished prostitution and all other forms of sex exploitation by guaranteeing the economic security of both men and women.

A Paradox

"It "is" paradox, this Paris. Memorials to revolutionary and republican writers stand in the shadows of royal palaces, the monstrously ugly steel structure of Effel Tower dwarfs the noble dome of the Pantheon, the Metro trains thunder under the foundations of the Louvre, wine is served free with meals but a caraffe of water costs a lot, brothels rub shoulders with college buildings and pornographic pictures are openly sold on the steps of the church of Notre Dame!

(Copyright, Author.)

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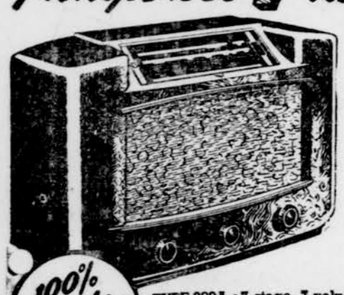

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PHILIPS ALL-STAR 1939 radioplayers

Minister Nurie Promises Redress Of Dharavi And Gorai Grievances

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

An earnest desire to solve the transport problem which hitherto stemmed the progress and expansion of Dharavi Island, was manifested by Government, when for the first time in its history, a Minister of Government, Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works visited Gorai and closely examined the representations made by its inhabitants and held out to them hopes of an early solution.

For the past three decades there has been an insistent demand for better transport facilities with the mainland to cope with the growth with this Bombay Suburban Island. But owing to its administration being shifted and shunted between the Local Boards of Thana and the Bombay Suburban District, several projects designed to afford amenities fizzled out with the transfer and as a result nothing has been done in return for the handsome land revenue and other taxes levied and paid by the Dharavi Islanders.

MEETING WITH MINISTER

Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello at the request of Hon. Mr. Nurie met him at Kandivlee on Monday to discuss matters. Later accompanied by the Executive Engineer of Thana Division they motored to Gorai and inspected the proposed site of the bridge at Ambavni creek.

HARDSHIPS & DRAWBACKS

Mr Andrew M. D'Mello introduced to the Minister, Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira, Mr Ignatius Menezes, Mr. Hilton V. D'Mello and others, who explained the existing hardships and drawbacks which the island was facing, although they were situated only 27 miles away from the seat of Government.

The enhanced ferry charges, the total absence of transport facilities with the mainland after sun-set, the added burden to the cost of their produce, the despondency of the sick for the want of even a dispensary and last but certainly not least the urgency of linking Gorai with the mainland by constructing a bridge and inter-communicating roads.

NURIE'S PROMISE

The Hon. Mr. Nurie gave a patient hearing to the representations made to him and said "Remember, I am one of you and I assure you that whatever is in my power to do to alleviate and lessen your sufferings and hardships I will certainly accomplish during my tenure of office."

He said it was up to the District Local Board to remedy matters which fell within the sphere of their control. He further promised to receive a deputation early in December to discuss matters.

ZOROASTRIAN FRIENDS' UNION

The Zoroastrian Friends' Union will perform Baj ceremony of the anniversary day of their late member, Behramshaw Dadabhoy Palia at Dadyseth Agiari on Sunday (30th instant) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the chairmanship of Dr. Minoo Kavasji Bilpodiwalla, M.B.B.S.

Mr. Kavashaw Shapurji Dalal, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer will make a short speech on the life of the deceased. Dr. Jehangir M. Pavri, M.B.B.S. will deliver a lecture on "Secret of Death." During the ceremony of the death anniversary of the deceased, relations and friends of the deceased as well as the member of the Union are requested to be present.

Social Workers' Society

The annual Diwali Gathering of Harijan Children will be held on Sunday 30th October at Colaba Municipal Chawl, 2nd Coli Lane, Lower Colaba. There will be sports at 4 p.m. and meeting and distribution of prizes at 5-30 p.m. Mr. G. G. Morarji will preside.

MAYOR ON FLYING TOUR

Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay is leaving Bombay on October 27 on a flying visit to Rutlam, Indore, Bhopal and Rampur.

He is due back in Bombay on November, 2.—A. P.

148TH ANNIVERSY OF K. M. SHROFF'S AGIARI

The 148th anniversary of the Khurshedji Maneckji Shroff's Agiari, situated at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, will be celebrated on Monday next, 31st instant. (Roj Astad, Mah Ard.behesht), when the Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9-40 a.m. under the direction of Ervad Navroji Edulji Pavri, the Panthaki of the Agiari, where Zoroastrians are expected to join the celebrations in large numbers.

Enquiries made in informed circles here indicate that Mahatma Gandhi is likely to pay a visit to Allahabad after the arrival of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is also held that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee may be held at Allahabad during Gandhiji's presence here.—United Press.

JUST BEFORE RETIRING

Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.

It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.

LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK

BOVRIL

BIHAR TENANCY LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 14).

be liable to enhancement for 15 years.

The objectionable system of appraisement is abolished altogether and option given to tenants to get rent in kind commuted if they so desire.

A tenant was liable to pay damages which might be up to 25 per cent. or interest at 12½ per cent per annum on all arrears of rent. Under the new Act no damages can be awarded and the rate of interest is reduced to 6¼ per cent. per annum.

PROVISION FOR REMISSION.

Provision has been made for the entire or partial remission of rent if the soil of a holding has deteriorated by deposit of sand, submersion under water or any other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or if the landlord has failed to maintain facilities for irrigation which he is bound to maintain.

When land has been lost by diluvion, the rent will be abated in whole or in proportion of area so lost to the area of the whole holding; but the tenant's right in it will subsist, and he will be entitled to immediate possession after reformation on the same rent as was payable before diluvion.

Item 2. The second point in the Faizpur resolution is that uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent or rent tax. Nothing has been done in this connection. It requires detailed investigation regarding the size of holdings, costs of cultivation, etc. The difficulty of such investigation can be well gauged when it is remembered that the number of holdings exceeds lakhs in each district.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

Item 3 The third point in the Faizpur Resolution is that agricultural income should be taxed Under the permanent settlement, land revenue is not liable to be enhanced and income of zamindars from the zamindary has been so long exempted from income-tax. An Act has now been passed in Bihar under which income of zamindars is liable to be taxed. On a modest calculation it is expected that it would impose an additional burden on landlords to the extent of thirty to forty lakhs at least per year Income below five thousand has been exempted from the tax.

Item 4. The fourth point is that canal rates should be lowered. A reduction of two lakhs has been given this year. The question is as to what extent canal rates can be reduced. The existing canals have to be maintained and interest on investment has to be paid. It would obviously be unfair to charge the cost of maintenance and interest on revenues derived from other sources and paid by persons not benefited by the canals. This puts a limit on the reduction that can be given and I believe the matter is being investigated from that point of view. Other questions relating to canals are also being considered.

Item 5. The fifth point is that feudal dues and levies and forced labour should be abolished. These have been declared illegal for a long time in Bihar. Exacting forced labour is an offence under the general law. Realization of anything in excess of legal dues has been made a penal offence punishable with imprisonment of six months' and a fine of Rs. 500 under the new Act. The law has thus been made more stiff in this respect.

FIXITY OF TENURE.

Item 6. The sixth point is that tenants should be given fixed tenure with heritable rights along with right to build houses and plant trees. In Bihar any tenant who has cultivated land in a village for twelve years becomes what is called a 'settled Ryot' of that village. Every settled Ryot acquires a right of occupancy not only in respect of the land he has so cultivated for twelve years but also in respect of all other land of which he may come into possession as a tenant. An occupancy holding is heritable and the heir of a deceased tenant gets the right without having to pay any premium to the landlord. An occupancy tenant can now, under the new Act, divide his holding among his co-sharers and the landlord is bound to recognize such division and effect distribution of rent. An occupancy tenant cannot be ejected from his holding for non-payment of rent or for any other reason except that he has rendered the land unfit for cultivation. He is entitled to manufacture bricks and tiles for domestic and agricultural purposes. He is entitled to excavate tanks or to dig wells for supply of water and to erect buildings for domestic purposes. He is also entitled to plant trees and bamboo on his cash-rent land and to cut down and appropriate such planted trees and bamboos, and also to cut those existing before on such land and to appropriate the flowers and fruits and other products of any tree and bamboos standing on such land. As regards trees, etc., standing on land paying rent in kind the landlord and ryot had equal shares in the timber, flowers, fruits and other products, but this has been reduced to 9/20ths for the landlord. Under the new law the ryot will be entitled to fruits and flowers and bamboos regardless of entry in the record of rights. But rights concerning standing timber will be governed by the entry of record of rights, or judgment of court. In respect of trees on land paying rent in kind the ryot, can get his rent commuted and the timber will be proportionately divided as now. It is thus clear that the rights which should be given to tenants, as contemplated under this head at Faizpur, are already possessed or have been given under the new law. The only right after all this that the landlord possesses is to get his rent from his occupancy tenants. The number of non-occupancy tenant is almost negligible in the province.

Another class of tenants, known as under-ryots, have had no right to acquire occupancy right in their under-ryot holdings. The new Act enables them to acquire occupancy rights if they have cultivated the land for twelve years as under-ryot, and an under-ryot having such occupancy right enjoys rights similar to those of an occupancy ryot in respect of trees, bamboos and use of and succession to and eviction from his land.

Item 7. Co-operative farming should be introduced. This has not yet been attempted.

Co-operative Bank For Radhanpur

Agricultural Improvement: Gambling Eradicated

(From Our Correspondent)

RADHANPUR Oct. 25.

Radhanpur has been undergoing a number changes both in the field of administration and social and economic progress for the past one year. It will now be full twelve months since the young Nawab assumed the reins of administration and during this period he has carried out a complete overhaul of the administrative machinery

A committee under the chairmanship of the Diwan, Khan Bahadur Kadri, was appointed some time ago to report on changes necessary in the administrative system. This committee submitted its report a few months ago and the Nawab has accepted the recommendations and issued orders to carry them into effect. Along with these changes the salaries of the staff, about which there was a longstanding grievance, have been increased substantially—in case of the lower-grade staff by as much as 50 per cent.

Another notable event here was the inauguration of Vadiar Co-operative Bank at the hands of the ruler. The bank is started to give credit to farmers at a nominal rate of interest and to help them in the purchase of agricultural implements of a modern type. The state has also purchased a large stock of scientific agricultural equipments which are supplied to farmers free of charge. Special men have been employed to train the peasants into proper use of the modern implements and it is expected that this will lead to steady improvement in crops and consequently in the income of agriculturists.

Radhanpur had some trouble during the recent downpour of rain when the Baras river was in floods, the dam built by the State was damaged and irrigation works clogged. On getting the news the Nawab Saheb went personally to the spot and supervised the work for full five days till the dam and irrigation works were put in order.

Like sutta khel in Bombay Radhanpur also suffered a great deal from gambling and it reduced many of the poorer people to utter penuary. Mild remedial measures failed to put an end to the evil in the past and so under instructions of the Ruler the Dewan inaugurated drastic action against every form of gambling, all the usual haunts of gambling have been raided and their promoters brought to book so that to-day this evil stands completely eradicated from the State territory.

Politically we are having a quiet time, completely free from the troubles and upheavals from which many other States seem to be suffering. A steady period of progress seems to be ahead.

SHILLONG.—It is understood that a sum of Rs. 10,500 will be saved out of the budget grants on Ministers' salaries until December next as the result of acceptance by the new Congress Coalition Ministry of a lower scale of pay, and this amount will be distributed to different flood-stricken areas in Shillong.

UNCERTAIN FEELING IN WHEAT MARKETS

Selling Competition

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 25.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in markets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 25.0 (26.0)
Canadian 25.6 (25.0)
Liverpool:—Dec. 56 1/4 (57 1/4) Mar. 56 7/8 (56 7/8)
Winnipeg.—Dec. 60 1/8 (59 3/4) May 60 5/8 (62 5/8)
Chicago:—Dec. 64 7/8 (66 1/4) May 60 5/8 (65)
Buenos Aires:—Oct. 6.40 (6.77)
Karachi:—Nov. 20-4-9 (20-5) July 22-14-3 (23-5-0)
Bombay:—Jan. 4-1-3 (4-1-9) May 3-3-0 (3-3-0)
Calcutta:—May 3-5-3 (3-5-3)
Hapur:—Mangsir 2-3-3 (2-4-4) Maha 2-4-1 (2-4-3) Jeth 2-6-7 (2-6-10)
Amritsar:—Mangsir 2-0-11 (2-1-0) Maha 2-1-5 (2-2-0) Har 2-4-4 (2-4-2)

PRICES IRREGULAR

As suggested a week ago in these columns, we again witnessed a week of uncertain and irregular feeling with wide and frequent fluctuations. Wheat prices in all the world markets have adopted their own way and failed to assume a uniformity; one delivery goes towards the east while the other towards the west. For the most part of week pessimism was seen prevailing. In view of the present times when the wind is blowing both ways, it is hazardous to gatner any definite opinion regarding the future course of the markets. There were no new factors this week other than those mentioned in our previous report. However some market observers are of the opinion that the competition regarding the selling of wheat amongst several Governments, has been one of the main reasons of this exceptionally cheap prices of this commodity. At present the main item of reference is the universal outlook which is, judging by crops so far harvested, is of course terribly pessimistic. Almost all the countries—national or international—have had a crop over by about 25 per cent and the wheat situation generally tallies with that of some four years ago when the markets recorded new low levels as a consequence of bumper crops. The cereal year for India is, no doubt, very promising and there remains no fear of any deficiency of wheat owing to an extraordinary crop forecast. As all importing countries have been well supplied, the export prospects of our country seem dim and dusky. The cheapness of wheat in relation with other commodities is likely to revive more mill consumption during the season.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

The North Indian markets during the week under review have been sticky to narrow but frequent fluctuations. The stock holders were out for securing business and willing to negotiate sizeable quantities at the hovering rates but they had to return disappointed as buyers were shy. A moderate inter-provincial business was recorded. Exporters are not showing any interest but prefer to remain absent from the markets. The highest level for Mangsir at Hapur was touched at 2-4-9 while the lowest at 2-3-6. Only two khattis have constituted the week's exports and the stock has come down to 764 Khattis as against 1458 Khattis last year. However Chandosi has been a good exporter this week and the total offtakes from this source amounted to about 4600 maunds. Stocks in other places are almost unchanged standing at 19300 tons in Lyallpur and 18000 tons in Amritsar. In the Punjab millers are facing a good enquiry for flour and they are the only buyers of wheat there while Hapur interests are buying at Karachi.

BEARISH OUTLOOK

There was a bearish outlook evident in the Karachi market but on the balance the wheat prices were practically the same as last week-end. This was contributed to by poor foreign cables, heavy selling from bear operators, favourable upcountry weather reports and reported sales of Australian wheat to Calcutta, at competitive rates. Intermittently the market would offer resistance to decline under heavy exports and Hapur advices which encouraged buying support from professionals: Trading has been done on a good scale both in the forward and ready sections. The spot sales principally to local millers and coastal shippers amounted to about 40,000 bags. About 1750 bags were tendered against the October contract, making over 60,000 bags the total for the month. Arrivals during the week ending Oct. 17, have been smaller while the exports larger than the previous week. They totalled respectively 38160 and 73537 bags. Local accumulations are roughly put at 446000 bags. The shipments of wheat during September amounted to 19220 tons (last year 49320 tons); of these 1500 tons were shared by the U.K. and 17250 tons by Germany. The total quantity exported during the six months ending Sept. 30, 1938, amounted to 270,019 tons as against 318,387 tons last year this period.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The international markets during the week have been mostly unsettled and irregular and the guide centre that has been mainly responsible for this trend was Winnipeg. It was rumoured in some quarters, particularly in Chicago, that Mexico would absorb about 3 million bushels of subsidized wheat.

According to a notable Australian concern, weather has caused a great havoc there and the crop guesses have been drastically lowered down to 135 million bushels. But it is also sure that they would naturally range between 149 and 158 million bushels, if timely rains set in there.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct 25

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels
October sellers 23/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
October sellers 24/1 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels
October sellers 26

LONDON SPELTER

London, Oct 25

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) (f o b) ..... 14 to 15

GRADUAL RISE IN JUTE SHARES

Messrs. Bhagwandas Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta Oct. 21st.

The outstanding feature of the period under review was the gradual rise in the questions of Jute shares. The view now is taken that the Jute industry will evolve a voluntary working agreement obviating the necessity for legislative action after the expiry of the present working hours ordinance. How far this will be borne out remains to be seen in the coming months but the healthy tone of the Jute section reflects this feeling. In other sections the disposition now is to regard slow and gradual improvement in prices as unavoidable. The London and New York advices this week are a sufficient pointer for our taking an optimistic view. So far as steel section is concerned, the reported possibility of America about to embark upon a rearmament programme of breath-taking proportions coupled with Britains' determination to augment rearmament programme is obviously a bull factor for world trade in general and steel section in particular. Taking into consideration the present political situation in Europe we are difinitely of the opinion that with inevitable halts for profit-taking the prices will all-round go up in the coming month, notably Jute shares.

JUTE.

There was an appreciable rise in this section during the better part of the week. Howrah hovering round 49 at the opening of the period under review took a sudden jump on Thursday and Friday recording a rise of about Rs. 2, the closing price being 51/4. Kamarhatty were done at 485, Kanknarrah at 370, Anglo-India ranged between 3/8 and 320, Belvedere were marked at 350, New Central found buyers at 285, Delta at 350, Orient at 165, Bally and Baranagore were respectively quoted at 172 and 137. India came to business at 285. Auckland were quoted at 178, Dalhousie at 325, Standard at 270. Amongst small priced issues, National were taken at 21/14, Clive at 23/6, Nuddea at 40/8, Empire were mentioned at 24/8, Northbrook at 34, Reliance at 64

COTTON.

This section as usual remained neglected Kesoram were quoted at 6/10, Cawnpore Textiles at 3/9, New Victoria Ord. at 0/14/0, Dunbar Cotton were recorded at 153.

COAL.

This section was quiet throughout the period under review. The quotations were below the best ruling last week. Equitable hovered round 38/4, Bengal 327, Burrakur 13/4, Bokaro-Ramgarh 16/4, East Indian 25, Raneegunj 33/2, South Karampura 5, Burra Dhemo 3, Bhalgorah 4/10, Aidih 4/6, Hurriladih 14/10, Muduipore 9/6, Nazira 8/4, North Damuda 5, Seebpore 16/4, prem. West Jamuria 30/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Engineering section was, though quiet, but steady throughout. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 28/6 and 29/4 the closing price being in the neighbourhood of 29. Indian Standard Wagon found buyers at 43/8, Burn and Co., ord were priced at 245. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. improved to 7/14. There was a slight inquiry in sugar shares. Samastipur were done at 5/4, Buland 13/4, Raza 12/10, Carew New 11/8. Among mining issues, Burma creeping upto 6/14 eased off to 6/12, Consolidated Tin were a firm market at 6/3. Indian Copper were easy at 2/9. Tavoy Tin were in request at 1/10. B. I. C. were weak at 3/1 I. G. Navigation were easy at 100, Midnapore Zemindary improved to 75. In Paper Mills Orient Paper found buyers at Rs. 7, Mysore Paper at 10/4. Titaghur Paper ord. were done at 14/12. Triton Insurance were done at 230. Bengal Telephone ord. found buyers at 17/12, Preference at 14/2, Reserve Bank were good at 115.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of October, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	31,02,86,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	171,86,39,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	6,65,80,000
Total Notes issued	209,55,05,000
Total Liabilities	209,55,05,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,36,96,000
Sterling Securities	62,16,25,000
Total of A.	106,57,76,000
B. Rupee Coin	70,60,87,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,36,42,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	209,55,05,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.86 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st October, 1938.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,12,02,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	1,48,00,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	5,24,40,000
(b) Banks	22,52,60,000
(c) Others	1,07,89,000
Bills Payable	12,35,000
Other Liabilities	1,78,56,000
Rupees	47,35,82,000

ASSETS—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	31,02,74,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,000
Rupee Coin	4,88,000
Subsidiary Coin	6,09,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	14,72,000
Balances held abroad*	2,75,47,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	6,53,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	..
Investments	5,60,57,000
Other Assets	1,18,23,000
Rupees	47,35,82,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
October	100	0	0
December	98	0	0
February	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
October	110	0	0
December	111	0	0
February	111	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
October	152	0	0
December	151	0	0
February	151	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
October	242	0	0
December	239	0	0
February	239	0	0

SELLING REPRESENTATIVES:

Messrs FULCHAND & SONS
373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Sterling Appreciates On Persistent Demand

LIQUIDATION IN LOCAL WHEAT MARKET

BOMBAY: October 26.

NEW YORK COTTON

As there exists uncertainty regarding Farm Programme, the sentiment in New York Cotton is divided, however, the scarcity of contracts lends steadier tone to the market.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The general tone remains quiet. Home Industrials show downward trend owing to profit-taking. Oils and Internationals are dull.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Local Wheat Market opened easy and prices declined on liquidation and entire absence of support following discouraging reports from abroad.

After early slackness Linseed showed rallying tendeney, although business was restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	8.48
To-day's opening	8.48
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.48
Difference	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.86
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	4.85
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154
July August	Rs. 155-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 26.

The New York cotton was quietly steady with the sentiment divided owing to uncertainty with regard to future of Farm Programme. In the meanwhile scarcity of contracts lends steadier tone to the market, which continues to move in narrow range.

The trading in December began at 8.48 i.e. unchanged from last close. Prices advanced on better Liverpool and trade and foreign support, but later prices lost ground under scattered selling and liquidation with the price receding to 8.46.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 154-12. The price after advancing to Rs. 154-14 declined and closed at Rs. 154-2. New York December position was three points down.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.44/8.43) 8.49/8.48
January (8.35/8.35) 8.40/8.40
March (8.32/8.32) 8.39/8.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

American October (4.84) 4.88
American January (4.82) 4.86
Egyptian November (7.68) 7.76
Egyptian January (7.87) 7.93

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 26.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C I F Continent New Crop October November (£19 5/8 sellers) £19 9/16 paid and value.
Dundee October (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
Lightning October (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 buyers) 8 5/16 buyers
Forward January March (8 7/16 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 1/16 sellersu) £12 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£210 3/4 buyers £211 1/4 sellers. Steady) £212 buyers £212 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£16 3/8 buyers £16 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £16 5/8 buyers £16 3/4 sellers. Very stedy.
Electrolytic Copper (£52 1/2 to £53) £52 3/4 to £53 3/4.
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.76 7/8
To-day's opening	4.77 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.77 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	4.76.25
To-day's opening	4.77.12
To-day's closing	4.77.71

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 26.

Previous closing	178.71
To-day's opening	178.71
To-day's closing	178.78

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 26.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.77.12 and then rose to 4.77.31 on better enquiry.

Franc opened at 178.71 and continued steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.347) 13.357
New York on Bombay (35.37) 35.62
Berlin on Bombay (88 3/4) 88 3/4
London on Milan (90.50) 90.68
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-5-11) £7-5-8
Silver (19 11/16d.) 19 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Tone easy due to absence of support but steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 26.

Spot	(19 11/16d) 19 5/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 1/2d) 19 7/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-5-11) £7-5-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with Oct. at 55 3/4d. Prices declined on scattered selling with values later giving way under slightly steadier sterling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.85 3/4. The market was active on scattered buying and better export enquiry influenced by steadiness of outside markets with the rate later improving to 0.66.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Wheat January	3 14 9
Wheat May	3 1 3
Linseed May	4 11 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Silver ready	51 4 6
Silver Kartak	51 3 6
Silver Magshar	51 4 6

GOLD

Gold ready	36 7 0
Gold Kartak	36 7 6
Gold Magshar	38 8 0
Sovereign	23 7 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 26.

U S Common New Stock (dol 65 3/8) dol 65 1/4
General Motors (dol 51 1/2) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 49 5/8) do. 39 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/2) unquoted.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 26.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs 98 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, October 17, £92 3/8
Tuesday, October 18, £92
Wednesday, October 19, £92 1/2
Thursday, October 20, £92 1/2
Friday, October 21, £92 1/2
Monday, October 24, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 25, £92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 25.
3-30 o.m

3 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 £115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £109
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105) £105 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 1/4) £72 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 5/8) £104 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 1/8 Ex Div) £99 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 7/8) £107 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 25.

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet in absence of fresh developments.

Giltedged securities continued to be dull and uninteresting three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56-6 1/2) 56-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-0) 12-0
Princhin Johnson (26-4 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-6) 58-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £22
Dunlop Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Unilever Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (17-3) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/2) £44 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (101-10 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 136-10 1/2
P. and O S N. Company Deferred (21-6) 22-3
Distillers (91-6) 91-0
Bredford Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-9) 34-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 29-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 59 5/8) dol 59
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 18-0
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 28-9
Guia Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 52-6
Rand Mines (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 3/4) £17 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (80-7 1/2) 80
Trinidad Leasehold (95) 91-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (97-6) 97-6
Burma Oil (90) 89-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (86-3) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £37 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 1/4) £31 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
London Transports 5 per cent (£121 1/2) £121 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£77 1/2) £77 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for October 54 1/2d as against 56d of of yesterday.

FIRM UNDERTONE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rally In Giltedgeds

LONDON, Oc. 26.

Although the undertone of the Stock exchange is still firm profit-taking reduced gains, especially among industrials Giltedged securities rallied from initial dullness while elsewhere small losses predominated.

On the foreign exchanges persistent general demand caused an appreciation in sterling against all currencies.

Wall Street opened easy.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Prices Throughout

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

In the Share market to-day, jutes ruled steadier again on good buying support and a fair business was put through. Coals also kept fairly steady and a good number of popular stocks were dealt in at hardening prices. In Teas only a limited stocks changed hands at more or less quotation prices. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Speculative issues kept steady at their former levels. Government securities were unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent. Loan 1951/66 101/7, three per cent. new Loan 1963/65 98/5, three and half per cent. Government Paper 98, four per cent. Loan 1960/70 111/13 small lot, five per cent. Loan 1940/43 106/2 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve 115/8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram 54/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar 1F, Cawnpore Textiles 3/13, Jiyajeerao Cotton 25, Sutlej Cotton 10/8.

Coals:—Aidish 4/8 small lot, Amalgamated 24/4, Bengal 330, Bhalgora 4/15, Bokaro and Ramgur 16, Burra Dhemo 3/6, Central Kurkend 10/8, Central Urkend Pref. 102, Deoli 7/14 cum div., Jainty Central 2/1, Katras Jherriah 29, New Beerbhoom 16/6, North Damuda 6/7, cum div., Seebpore 17/8 prem., South Karanpura 3/4, Talcher 1/2, Union 26/6, West Jamuria 31.

Jutes:—Agarpara 16/6 small lots, Alviance 210/6, Anglo-India 320, Auckland 177 small lot, Baily 167/6 small lot, Barnagore 137 small lot, Belvedere 360, Clive 20/8, Craig As. 16, Fort Gloster 402/6, Gouripore 300 small lot, Hooghly 171/2, Howrah 4/14, Howrah A Def. 15/1, Hukumchand Pref. 85, India 277, Kamarnatty 477, Kankinarrah 370, Kelvin 463, Lansdowne 153, Lawrence 357, National 22, Presidency 3/12, Union 367.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/11, Consolidated Tin 6/6, Indian Copper 1/8, Tavoy Tin 1/14, Daimia Cement Pref. 90 small lot, Burn and Co. Ord. 351, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. 146, Indian Iron and Steel 28/9, Marshalls 1/13, Steel Corporation Ord. 8/3 small lot, Hooghly Flour 10/4, Concord of India Insurance 5, India Wood Products 22 small lot, New India Investment 29 disc., Rohtas Industries Ord. 25/4, Spences Hotel 3/2, Steuart and Co. As. 5, British Burma Petroleum 3/8, Orient Paper Pref. 81/12, Humayan Property Ord. 7/6, Humayan Property Pref. 10/4, India General Navigation Pref. 140, Carew and Co. New Ord. 11/10, Carew and Co. New Pref. 109, Raza 13/8, Upper Gangea Sugar 11/4.

Teas:—Basmatia 9/12, Bishnauth 23/10, Bhatkawa 42/12, Ethelbari 9/4, Hansqua 10/8, Hantapara 303, Hasimara 37/4, Phaskowa 106, Pussimbing 3/10, Sapoi 8/8, Tezpore 7/2.

Debentures:—Four per cent. 1915/45 Calcutta Municipal 104/8 small lot, four per cent. 1910/40 Calcutta Port Trust 102/8 small lot.—A. P.

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct 25

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Nov paid sellers 21/6
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan Apl paid sellers 21/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct 25

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 8 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct 25.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/2

COMPETITION IN IRON AND STEEL

Giri To Meet Dr. Syed Mahmud

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

On an invitation from Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Development, Bihar, Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour is leaving Madras to-night for Ranchi to confer with him on questions arising from competition in the iron and steel industry. Mr. Giri will reach Ranchi on October 29 and the discussions are expected to last for two days. In this connection, representatives of the Bhadravathi Iron Works, Mysore, and of the Steel Rolling Mills, Negapatam, have been invited to Ranchi.—A. P.

Two Shops Gutted In Fire

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 23.

In Raopura locality, near Kharkar's Lane, a shop of sweetmeat and sevmurmura seller suddenly caught fire yesterday night, and it grew serious affecting the adjoining shop of a paper merchant. The fire, which started at about one in the night was subsided at about 5 Both the shops were completely burnt, the paper merchant suffering a loss of about Rs. 15,000 and another one of about Rs. 500. It is learnt that the paper merchant has felt the loss very seriously.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	92	57	—	17.3	—7.1
Amraoti	88	67	—	41.2	+11.4
Akola	92	63	—	40.6	+12.1
Ahmedabad	94	70	—	19.4	—8.5
Ajmer	89	60	—	8.7	—9.9
Ahmednagar	87	69	—	35.3	+16.0
Ambala	88	53	—	20.1	—4.0
Allahabad	89	61	—	50.4	+14.2
Benares	90	60	—	35.5	—2.0
Bareilly	87	57	—	34.1	—5.3
Bombay	85	71	—	89.6	+20.7
Bangalore	81	64	0.1	27.6	+2.9
Bhopal	86	69	—	51.7	—
Baroda	93	61	—	34.5	—
Belaugin	85	61	—	50.1	+9.9
Bahawalpore	89	59	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	87	64	—	27.9	+11.6
Bellary	89	69	—	21.3	+6.8
Bhavnagar	90	68	—	20.2	+0.1
Chittagong	86	67	—	95.7	+15.7
Calcutta	91	68	—	30.9	—20.0
Cuttack	91	67	—	41.8	—7.9
Cawnpore	92	63	—	49.5	+16.2
Calicut	90	75	0.1	113.4	+16.8
Colombo	87	78	0.1	18.4	—10.7
Cheerapunji	67	55	—	472.9	+182.4
Cocanada	88	72	—	41.0	+12.7
Cochin	85	76	0.1	67.8	—16.4
Dehra Dun	80	52	—	77.0	+4.0
Delhi	89	58	—	9.3	—13.7
Dehra I Khan	86	55	—	2.0	—3.4
Darjeeling	56	44	—	112.2	—
Desa	93	62	—	19.5	—4.2
Dalhousie				48.5	—9.1
Fort Sandeman	73	48	—	3.8	—1.7
Gorakhpur	89	60	—	56.3	+10.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	60	—	25.0	—1.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	67	—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	87	61	—	50.2	+19.0
Jhansi	94	63	—	35.7	+1.9
Jubbulpore	88	58	—	37.0	+7.9
Jacobabad	96	61	—	1.9	—1.4
Jaipur	91	67	—	12.0	—9.9
Karwar	85	67	—	104.7	—8.9
Karachi	84	72	—	4.3	+1.6
Kodaikanal	69	50	—	28.1	—3.8
Khandwa	93	63	—	31.9	+4.3
Lucknow	88	60	—	59.3	+24.3
Ludhiana	87	53	—	8.5	—13.8
Lahore	86	52	—	7.6	—7.5
Lyallpur	80	55	—	7.1	—4.2
Multan	88	—	—	3.0	—2.1
Mysore	84	64	—	15.2	—4.6
Madras	91	78	+	15.3	—9.0
Marmagoa	87	70	—	85.5	—
Malegaon	89	62	—	26.9	+6.8
Mussoorie	61	45	—	55.5	—15.6
Mahableshwar	96	58	—	288.5	+28.8
Murree	61	41	—	40.2	+4.6
Mount Abu	70	58	—	38.0	—20.2
Masulipatam	88	70	—	823.1	—7.1
Mandalay	82	73	0.1	30.5	—1.4
Mangalore	88	75	—	121.7	+8.4
Meerut				16.8	—10.7
Mercara	72	62	+	24.5	+13.4
Nagpur	90	63	—	61.2	+11.7
Ootacamund	63	52	—	26.2	—8.1
Patna	89	63	—	54.6	+10.2
Peshawar	81	54	—	3.5	—1.3
Poona	90	62	—	35.1	+11.4
Pachmarhi	79	53	—	79.9	+7.2
Port Blair	89	79	—	88.2	+11.4
Quetta	78	28	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	83	58	—	41.8	—7.4
Rawalpindi	81	48	—	33.8	+10.8
Rangoon	89	77	+	87.1	+6.0
Ratnagiri	88	71	—	135.0	+37.9
Rajkot	92	63	—	19.0	—1.3
Sialkot	85	60	—	28.0	+5.1
Srinagar	64	33	—	7.9	—0.9
Sholapur	90	64	—	40.3	+16.0
Shillong	67	47	—	70.2	+8.5
Simla	57	46	—	41.6	—6.9
Surat	94	67	—	42.9	+2.9
Salem	90	74	—	24.4	—1.7
Trichinopoly	93	77	—	10.9	+3.7
Trivandrum	86	73	0.3	32.8	—4.9
Vizagapatam	91	76	—	35.5	+8.7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 26.

The Northeast monsoon is setting in the South Peninsula, where fairly widespread thundershowers occurred.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Negapatam one and a half inches Palamcottah, Ootacamund half, Trivandrum, Pamban, Madura quarter.

Forecast:—Until the evening of the 27th: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in the south Peninsula occur at a few stations in Assam and Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .044 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.8 degrees 4.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.2 degrees 3.3 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 26-10-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt H S Graham arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

Lionel E s.s. Arendskerk of 4753 reg tons Capt F Swart arrived from Hamburg via Rotterdam Antwerp Genoa Naples Port Said Suez Port Sudan Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Simla of 6257 reg tons Capt H Percival sailed for Antwerp Dunkerk Liverpool via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1299 reg tons Capt G H Johnson sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O s.s. Soudan of 3477 reg tons C L Collings sailed for London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-10-38.

S S Rotenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Aden

S S Barpeta (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Canton (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Gazana (MM) for Kutch and Kathiawar Ports and Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 26.

3 Tosan Maru 5179 African Ports 26-10 O S K Kaisha
4 Elysia 4211 Glasgow 2-11 Anchor Line
8 Kunishima Maru 2440 Singapore 27-10 N Y Kaisha
9 City of Simla 6257 Karachi 26-10 K Nixon
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 26-10 M M
15 Yeifuku Maru 4292 Japan 31-10 O S K Kaisha
16 Viceroy of India 10027 London 29-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalaganga 3080 Rangoon 30-10 Scindia S N
4 Varela 1926 Busra 27-10 M M
10/11 Kitafuku Maru 4489 Karachi 27-10 M B Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 27-10 T Morrison
H Hashemi 298 tons N F N F S Hassum
K Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
N Rahamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Tesukunikuni Maru 4-11-38 O S Kaisha
Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 6-11-38 P and O S N
Corfu 10-11-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-11-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 25-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Matheson 3-11-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Treuenfels 2-11-38 L Edwards
Arendiskerk 22-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinda 16-11-38 L Edwards
Japan 4-11-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-11-38 F F Campbell
Talisse 2-11-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 10-11-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Dandolo 1-11-38 Lloyd Triestino
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 24-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Ryfuku Maru 23-11-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 18-11-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barpetta 2-11-38 M M
Elephanta 29-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 27-10-38 M M
Jalaveera 27-11-38 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 12-11-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gamaria 27-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 27-10-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 12-11-38 P and O S N
Strathedan 19-11-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 21-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 12-11-38 Anchor Line
Britannia 18-11-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Watchfels 6-11-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 17-11-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 4-11-38 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 10-11-38 L Triestino
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 22-10-38 N Y Kaisya
Yeifuku Maru 30-10-38 O S K
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Jeypore 3-11-38 P and O S N
Corfu 10-11-38 P and O
Bangalore 8-11-38 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Nicoltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 17-11-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varela 27-10-38 M M
Barpeta 2-11-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Antonietta Lauro 22-10-38 Raili Bros
Luigi 22-10-38 L Dreyfus

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 23-11-38 M M
Tairea 9-11-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina 8-11-38 Scindia S N
Jahangir 27-10-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 29-10-38 M M
City of Simla 25-10-38 K Nixon
Trueffels 6-11-38 L Edwards
Baroda 24-10-38 M M

P. & O. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Pasha 21-10-38
S S Jalavihar 21-10-38
S S Irrawadi 21-10-38
S S Oostcappelle 22-10-38
S S Sophie Marie 22-10-38
S S Netravati 22-10-38
S S Strathmore (boats) 22-10-38
S S Arabia 21-10-38
S S Jalaputra 24-10-38
S S Indora 24-10-38
S S Varela 24-10-38
S S Barala 24-10-38
S S Comorin (boats) 24/-10-38
S S Sonavati 24-10-38
S S Parvati 24-10-38
S S City of Perth 24-10-38
S S Soudan 25-10-38
S S Haideri 25-10-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 1000 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 25 bales wool raw Cox and Kings (Agents); 52 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 25 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg; 1350 bags gr nut oil cake The East Asiatic; 580 bags mowrah meal A Burjor; 625 bags bone meal A Burjor; 924 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 10 bales wool raw M R Shaffi.

For Manchester: 105 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 75 bales cotton waste clean F Bass and Sons; 70 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 100 bales cotton twist waste P D Vora; 100 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg; 251 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 740 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

For Marseilles: 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora.

For Glasgow: 1370 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 8 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 27 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 202 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 202 bags kang grain K Devji Bros 10 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 10 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 20 bags cattle fish bones K C Tofrani; 10 cases brassware The American Corporation; 23 cases d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 240 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor; 124 bags sesam seed S M Rajgor; 84 bags fenal seed S M Rajgor.

For Istambool: 95 bags black pepper M Lakshmidas; 65 bags black pepper H Purshotam; 17 bdls drugs o s Pavri Sons.

For Jaffa: 22 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

S S Arendskerk for Sydney: 71 bales cotton twist waste H J Kanji.

For Adelaide: 14 bales cotton twist waste B Uttamram.

For Melbourne: 211 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

IMPORTS.

M S Tijuka Agent Lionel Edwards from Gothenburg: 3748 bdls boxboards.

From Oslo: 4060 bdls boxboards; 701 bales paper; 300 bags nitrate of soda.

From Goteburg: 113 cases petroleum stoves and spare parts; 1688 bales paper; 70 bales boards; 443 cases nails; 292 coils welding rods; 245 cases stl hinges; 74 bdls chains.

From Antwerp: 204 brls chlorate of potash; 62 cases dogs pikes; 74 bales paper; 270 cases wire nails; 45 cases earth colours; 250 pkgs chicory; 188 pcs rough marble slabs; 50 bags iron hinges; 51 bdls plywood; 80 bdls asbestos cement flats; 100 cases zinc dust; 100 bags ground lime stone; 84 cases varnish; 100 cases hyposulphite of sodium.

From Hamburg: 135 bales paper; 134 dms bleaching powder; 320 pcs iron pipes wrought; 290 pcs galvd gas tubes, 50 bdls plywood.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A coference of lawyers of the United Provinces will be held here on November 6 and 7 next. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will preside over the conference. Dr. Narayan Prasad Ashthana, Advocate-General of the United Provinces is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

New Delhi, Oct. 26:—To meet his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave an 'at home' at which a large number of guests were present, including non-official members of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill, Sir Girja Shankar and Lady Bajpai and Mrs. Naidu.—A. P.

Mrs. Satyavati Sanatika M.L.A (U.P.) and Mrs Savitri R. Singh Editors of "The Jyoti," first Hindi weekly for women write:

We keenly regret the unavoidable delay in the publication of the "Jyoti" which would have commenced publication on October 24, as originally planned, on account of certain technical difficulties. The paper would certainly come out every Wednesday as from November 16, by which time all the difficulties would be removed.

Trade And New Orleans Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

DIFFERENCES WIDEN BETWEEN OLD AND NEW CROP POSITIONS

Ginning Report Slightly Bearish

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The New York Cotton Market was irregular on Tuesday with a widening of differences between old and new crops while nears were better. October delivery was relatively heavy owing to the falling off in demand for that position from Bombay.

The New York market opened steady but was inactive. Hedging was again light and with contracts comperatively scarce near positions responded to moderate trade price fixing. Spot cotton was firm with Southern offerings light but demand was small with mills resisting present values owing to inactivity of textiles. Finally trade and New Orleans buying of nears appeared with the session closing steady. The Ginning report gave quantity ginned prior to 18 October at 8,929,000 bales which was considered slightly bearish. The market closed unchanged to 7 points up.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8.68c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January quoted 4.81. The market was dull. Light hedging and liquidation met trade calling and local support on recovery of Egyptians outside speculative interest was negligible. The market closed unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.19d.

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

There was scattered buying in Egyptian Giza futures closed 8 to 4 points up and Uppers advanced, one point. The Alexandria market was steady and Sakels advanced 13 to 18 points while Ashmouni futures closed 3 to 6 points up.

PRICE DISPARITY

The rift in the European war clouds and the more hopeful prospects of peace have resulted in a rally in the cotton market during the past week, although the situation is at present considered still to be acute so that the market is subject to quick changes, while, moreover, the recent upturn is believed to have discounted the improved outlook now present. Quick alterations in New York-Liverpool differences have reflected sentiment, as traders generally have found it difficult to foresee future developments.

The action of the stock market is regarded as a barometer, and even here the market's action has not been altogether reassuring. Public participation is comparatively small and operations are largely confined to the trade, including active domestic and foreign liquidation of the October position and exchanging into later months, trade price-fixing in nears and foreign buying of distants.

DOMESTIC SITUATION.

The domestic cotton situation is becoming complicated as a result of the decline in futures and the firmness of spots. The wider distribution of Government loan documents and the low prices have caused a rush of producers to take advantage of the loan. Spot interests have estimated that 75 per cent of current receipts are now going into the loan. Producers are not disposed to sell below the loan level, and cotton is being quoted in the South at fixed prices rather than by the old method of basis on futures. New York is now quoting spots daily at 8.25 cents regardless of the movement of futures. Mills are hesitating to pay the prices asked, although they are realising that they must soon provide for their future needs, especially in view of the improved business in textiles which in the past few days has increased sharply.

LOAN SUPPORT.

Some observers believe that futures are discounting world conditions, political, economic, and statistical, while American spots are based on the Government's arbitrary ideas of values through the loan. Merchants complain that it is difficult to transact business and that exports are virtually precluded both by the price and by the high war risk insurance rates. Sentiment is much divided as to the outlook with some evidences of uneasiness in official quarters over the evident large movement into the loan.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (3 p.m.)	8.48+07
New York December lowest (10-3 a.m.)	8.41
Liverpool January highest	4.83+01
Liverpool January lowest	4.81—01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Ginning report slightly bearish market influenced by attitude of the U. S. A. administration toward price pegging would wait to buy in the belief that some reaction is likely merchants are buying sparingly the basis being somewnat high.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool and New York friends:

Liverpool: 75 per cent arrivals going loan, consider shortage tenderable cotton inevitable later until prices advance well over loan level. Recommend purchases March Liverpool rather than New York distants as anticipate greater shortage contracts here when hedges against outsiders covered."

New York: "Fixing on buyers call strengthened near months. Less demand for October Killing Frost reported in North-West Texas."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

Loan stock now over two million. More going in but at lower rate. Foreign cotton lag behind American og rise Foreign crop estimated 16250. Domestic business better. Mills stable.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 25

December	8.48+07
January	8.39+06
March	8.38+07
May	8.24
July	8.15+01
September	7.92—01
October	8.00
Middling Spot	8.75 nom

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 25

December	8.58+07
January	8.49+06
March	8.47+04
Middling Spot	8.68+07

NEW YORK

New York, Oct 25

11-00 A.M. RANGES	
December	8.44/8.44
January	8.37/8.37
March	8.34/8.34
NOON CALL	
December	8.43
March	8.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct 25

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	28,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 25

October	4.83—01
November	4.84
December	4.82
January	4.82
February	4.82
March	4.82
April	4.81
May	4.80
June	4.79
July	4.78
August	4.74
September	4.71
October	4.68
Middling Spot	5.19—02
10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	4.82
January	4.81

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 25

Broach A/M 1939 opening 153 3/8 highest 153 1/2 lowest 153 1/4 closing 153 1/2

Broach J/A opening 155 highest 155 3/8 lowest 154 3/4 closing 155 3/8

Oomra D/J opening 137 1/2 highest 137 5/8 lowest 137 1/2 closing 137 5/8

Oomra March opening 138 3/4 highest 138 3/4 lowest 138 3/8 closing 138 3/8

Bengal D/J opening 116 highest 116 1/4 lowest 116 closing 116 1/4

Bengal March opening 117 3/4 highest 117 3/4 lowest 117 5/8 closing 117 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-11-38) Rs. 3 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 10 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 15

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 25

SAKELS—	
November	14.65+18
January	14.75+16
March	14.80+13
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.27+3
February	11.22+5
GIZA—	
November	14.32—4
January	14.37+2
March	14.38+3

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd October	5,407
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	154,344
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	68,003
Increase	86,341

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 26

October	203.50—0
January	202.90—0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 26

Wheat	7,390 cwts.
Linseed	463 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	148 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,293 cwts.
Poppyseed	24 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,183 cwts.
Rice	31,519 cwts.
Myrabollams	914 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,707 cwts.
Mowraseed	73 cwts.
Gram	2,864 cwts.
Joowar	1,159 cwts.
Maize	33 cwts.
Barley	261 cwts.
Bajree	2,158 cwts.
Indian sugar	10,273 cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 26

Following a rise of 7 points in near months in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 154/8 on general buying and covering. Local market being attractive there is some revival in export demand and if the present state continues, the statistical situation will not become bearish. However narrow fluctuations are decreasing speculative activity.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened 4 points up and in the local market prices improved to Rs. 154/10. The market was steady but turnover was limited and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M	154 12 0
Broach J/A	156 8 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	138 0 0
Oomra March	138 12 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	117 4 0
Bengal March	118 10 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct 26

Bengal Superfine 122/24 Nov +7 Dec +5

Bengal Fine 122/23 Nov +4 1/2 Dec +4

Bengal F G 113/17

C P 1 142/43 Nov +16 Dec +13

C P 2 140/41 Nov +10 Dec +7

Arvi 140/41

Amraoti 137/39

Ellichpur 138/40

Berar 137/39 Nov +6 Dec +4

Khandesh 128/32 Nov Par Dec —3

Jalna Sailu 130/32

Burwah Sanavad 137/40

Khandwa 137/40

Harda/Khirkiya 137/40

Mathia 113/18 Dec —10

Malkapur 133/35

Broach 139/46

Punjab 4 F 164/69 Nov/Dec.

Punjab 289 F 179/81 Nov +55

Sindh N T 174/79 Nov +42 Dec Ap./M

Kampala 274/75 Dec +138

New Manza 254/56

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	4 days This year	Last year
Khandesh	258	613
Central India	1,255 16,714	
Barsi and Nagar	394 2,581	693
Hyderabad Gaorani	52 254	
Berar	298 3,587	6
Central Provinces	777 5,922	48
Total Oomras	2,776 31,316	1,360
Dholera	787 15,069	902
N W Provinces	2	354
Rajputana	1,127	
Sind Punjab	715 14,704	16,148
Broach	7,621	1,406
Coompta & Dharwar	106 4,785	3,561
Westerns Northerns	154 4,286	551
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,067	809
American	4	158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	294 79,195	52,722
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		38
Total	4,832 159,176	78,021

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Oct

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,150	19,873	28,521
Japan and China	4,982	112,862	29,205
Coast Ports	150	6,189	11,978
Up-country by Rail		43,606	46,763
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		25,921	2,526
Total		6,282 208,451	118,994

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 25-10-38	2002000	3730000
Receipts yesterday 25-10-38	28000	65000
Exports to date 25-10-38	985000	1455000
Stock at Ports 21-10-38	3175000	3143000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-10-38	3272000	2050000
Stock at Liverpool 21-10-38	1120000	773000
Visible Supply 21-10-38	7774000	6427000
Quantity in sight 21-10-38	4430000	6100000
Quantity out of sight 21-10-38	2291000	2554000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 25

GIZA—	
Spot	8.38+11
October	7.69+8
November	7.68+8
January	7.87+4
March	7.84+4
May	7.81+4
January	8.08+2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.59+3
October	6.37—1
November	6.37—1
January	6.39+1
March	6.39+1
May	6.38+1
July	6.38+1

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 25

T T London on:—	
New York	4.76.25
Paris	178.71
Berlin	11.88 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.80 1/2
Amsterdam	8.75 3/8
Brussels	28.16
Milan	90.50
Berne	20.98

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct 25

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	10-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	12-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	12-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Oct Nov sellers	11-1-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Oct Nov sellers	10-17-6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 26

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-5-11. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 178.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.76 7/8. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 11/16d. There was little Indian bear covering and business was small. Buyers were satisfied. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the market was dull with quotations as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36 7 0
Kartak delivery	36 7 3
Kartak Tejimandi	0 2 6
Magsar delivery	36 7 6
Magsar Tejimandi	0 6 0

SILVER

Ready	51 3 6
Kartak delivery	51 3 6
Kartak Tejimandi	0 6 0
Magsar delivery	51 3 6
Magsar Tejimandi	0 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 25

Spot	19 11/16
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 25

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-5-11

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 25

Copper	£46 17 6
Lead	£16 16 3
Spelter	£15 11 3
Tin	£214 2 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 26

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£46-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£47-0-0
Electrolytic Copper	£53-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-12-0
Tone: Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 26

Yesterday Liverpool wheat was easier in the absence of demand and reports of further rains in Australia. Chicago opened quiet but later steadied in sympathy with Wall Street. The Argentine Government revised acreage report wheat 20,624,000 acres and linseed 66,44.800 acres against September figures, 20,007,000 and 6,867,000 acres respectively. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Speculation is absent and the tendency is downward. To-day's quotations were as under:—

Wheat January	3 15 6
Wheat May	3 2 0
Linseed May	4 11 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 25

November	£10-3-9
December	£10 2 6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 26

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 7 0
Highest	27 9 6
Lowest	27 7 0
Closing	27 9 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	26 7 6
Highest	26 10 3
Lowest	26 7 6
Closing	26 9 9
Cottonseed Jan—	
Opening	19 1 6
Highest	19 2 0
Lowest	19 1 0
Closing	19 2 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 25

October	56d.
December	55 3/8d.
March	54 5/8d.
May	54 5/8d

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 25

December	dol 0.65 3/4
May	dol 0.67 7/8
July	dol 0.67 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct 25

December	sh. 5 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 25

January	2.05
March	2.06
May	2.09
July	2.12

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct 26

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment Nov Dec	Rs. 5 5 0
Shipment Jan March	Rs. 5 8 6
Kesar	Rs. 14 8 0
Saraya	Rs. 14 6 0
Java Spot	F 5.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 25

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	78 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	92 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	72 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	99 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 ex dividend	99 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/70	108 7/8
Victory Bonds	107 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	82
National Bank of India	36
P and O Banking Corporation	7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 26

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/2
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/9
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	116/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes steady Rs. 97/15.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 26

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16 Near
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	282 1/2
Bank's buying T T	279 1/2
Bank's buying D D	279
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,316
Bank's buying T T	1,350
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	78
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	64 5/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	64 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	34 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	87 5/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.76.68 25th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 26th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 29/32 26th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 26th instant
Java London	8.74 1/2 26th instant
London Paris	178.71 25th instant
London Belgium	28.16 25th instant
London Switzerland	20.98 25th instant
London Berlin	11.88 1/2 25th instant
London Stockholm	19.41 25th instant
London New York	4.76.25 25th instant
London Amsterdam	8.75 1/2 25th instant
London Italy	90.50 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Quiet.
Gold	£7-5-11 24th instant
Gold	£7-5-11 25th instant
Silver London Ready	19 5/8 24th instant
Silver London ready	19 11/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward	19 7/16 24th instant
Silver London Forward	19 1/2 25th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 24th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 25th instant
London discounts 3 months	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent 24th instant
London discounts 3 months	5/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 months	13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent 24th instant
London discounts 6 months	7/8 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent
Money:—	
Call	1/4 per cent.
3 months	1 per cent.
6 months	1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—	Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 25

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	109
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/8 XD
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	108 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	39
Amr Forn Power Com	5
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	57
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	22
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	44
Electric Bond Common	14
Columbia Gas and Elec	9
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	70
American Tel and Tel	149
Western Union Telg	28 1/4
New York Central	20 1/4
Union Pacific	94
Texas Corp	43 3/4
Union Carbide	89 1/4
Schenley Distillers 5 p.c. Pfd	72
United States Steel	65 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	66 3/4
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd	110
Ludlum Steel	29
National Steel	73
Republic Steel	20
United S Smelting	70
Steel Co of Canada	75
Anaconda Copper Mining	40 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	56 3/4
General Motors	51
General Electric	46 3/4
Curtis Wright	7
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Socony Oil	14
Chase Bank	32 3/4
National City Bank	25
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	57

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Higher trend. U. S. Steel Corp. has declared regular quarterly dividend on preference shares.

Absence Of Buying Results In Decline In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL DFDS. DOWN BY Rs. 20

Cotton Mills And Cements Easy

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

Yesterday the Wall-Street market was quiet but steady and U.S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1/4 and Anacondas improved dol. 3/8. The U.S. Steel preference shares are awarded dividend for the third quarter. It appears that optimistic trade outlook in U.S.A. is sustaining demand.

The local market seems to show absence of enterprise and the market is keeping dull with tired long liquidation.

There is utter absence of any important support and all scrips on the forward list are showing gradual losses.

Tata Steel shares, the chief favourite among speculators are fluctuating within a narrow range and to-day was the third day of a continuous fall but even at low levels there was no support except some short covering.

The market is getting tired owing to utter absence of outside business and neither professionals nor jobbers find anything interesting.

Tata Steel, Dfds. opened at Rs. 1380 and declined to Rs. 1362-8 but again rallied to the opening level of Rs. 1380. Renewed selling once again depressed prices to Rs. 1360 which was the lowest of the day reached at the close.

Cotton mill shares also ruled easy and Associated were freely offered. The market was easy.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

100	Ahmd. Advance	440 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	853 12
100	CENTURY	267 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	250 8
100	COLABA	149 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-9
100	Finlay	114 0
100	GOKAK	150 0
1,000	Hindustan	1700 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	114 0
100	KOHINOOR	263 8
250	Laxmi	490 0
250	Madras Uni	35 0
100	Morarji	138 0
250	Model	47 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREA	232 0
100	Osmanshai	38 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	1100 0
50	SIMPLEX	80 0
100	SWADESHI	220 0
100	Swan	105 0
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	855 0
	BANK	
50-100	Baroda	112 12
25-50	Central	30 0
500	Imperial	1,565 0
125-500	Imp. Cont	981 4
50-100	India	144 8
100	Reserve Bank	113 4
5	Union	5 10 6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	108 8
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	692 8
15-100	Jupiter	12 13
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	38 4
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	131 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLE	402 8
10	Aimer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM.	XD 115 12
100	Bombay Suburban	140 0
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	165 0
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	151 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1297 8
	RAILWAY	
100	Ahmedabad Prart	926 4
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dn. Baramati	103 4
100	Gujarat	99 4
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jami	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	726 4
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp	6 11
2	sh. Indian Copper	2 9
10	Indian Iron and S	28 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	3 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	462 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	384 8
	MISCELLANE	
100	ALCOCK	307 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	135 0
200-250	Bombay Sale	150 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	207 8
125	B. BURMA	502 8
50	Burma Conty.	172 8
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-7-0
50	BOM. TELEPHO	81 4
100	I. BLEACHING	124 8
50	I. Invest Trust	41 12
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord	390 0
100	Port Canning	71 0
30	Premier Cons.	65 12
15	Scindia	19 9
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 12
	PREFERENCE	
5½	p.c Amalgmd (T F	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71 8
5	p.c Central India (T.F)	562 8
5 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	107 3
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1500 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	206 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 10
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 26

Bombay Dyeing (860)	862 858 861 853 855 852 853/12
Century (270)	268 270 267/8
Central India (252)	252 252 256/8
Kohinoor (264/8)	264 265 266 263 264 233/8
New Great (235)	253 232 234 233 232
Simplex (80/8)	80/8 80
Swadeshi (221/8)	224 222 220
Associated Cement (110/8)	109/8 109/12
Andhra (1392/8)	1392 1402
Tata Hydro (151)	151
Tata Power (1302/8)	1300 1302 1297
Tram Ord (116/8)	116/8 116
T Steel Defd (1380)	1380 1362 1375 13/2 1380 1365 1367 1362
T Steel Ord (288)	287 286 288 285/8 284/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159)	159 158/8
Bellapur (186)	187 186 185
B Steam (211)	211 209 207
B Burma (506/4)	506 503 507 505 502

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 26

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98
4 per cent 1960/70	111/14
5 per cent 1945/55	116/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112/8
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F P	1565
Imperial Bank P P	381/4
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	113/4
Union Bank	4/11
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	233/12
Arun	225
Arvind	1225
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2500
Bombay Dyeing	851/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	597/8
Central India	250
Century	266/4
Colaba	148/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	360
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	148/12
Hukumchand	195
Indore	55
Jubilee	203/12
Khatau Makan	113/12
Kohinoor	282/8
Laxmi Cotton	490
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	105/10
Morarji	140
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal *Bhandari	91
New Great	231/4
Rajpur	702/8
Rajnagar	235
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	3025
Simplex	79/8
Swadeshi	218/12
Vishnu	1227
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	14/
Tata Hydro Ord	150/12
Tata Power Ord	129/
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	130/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/4
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram	115/
Surat Electrics	157/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	5/
Alcock Ashdown	308/
Associated Cements	108/
Belapur	184/
Bombay Burma New	1/
Bombay Burma Old	5/
Bombay Steam	206/
Bombay Telephone	1
Br B Petrol	3
Burma Corporation	6/
Dalmia Cement	9/
Indian Bleaching	123/
Industrial Investment Tr	41/
Indian Radio ord	38/
Indian Radio defd	5
Indian Copper	7
Indian Iron	29
Mysore sugar	25
Port Canning	
Premier Construction	6
Rohtas Industries	2
Scindia Steam	1
Shivrajpur	42
Tata Oil	4/
Tata Steel ordy	284
Tata Steel Defd	13/
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/
Howrah	51/
Hukumchand	7/
Kamarhatty	47/
Kanknarrah	373
Lawrence	367
Reliance	75

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1938

BIHAR TENANCY LEGISLATION

Ahead Of Other Provinces And In Conformity With Faizpur Resolution

RAJEN BABU'S STATEMENT

DELHI, Oct. 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following Press statement:—

As there is some misunderstanding regarding the effect of legislation passed in Bihar about the rights of Kisans, it is necessary to explain briefly the position as it was before the recent legislation and as it will be after it comes into force. The Congress Election Manifesto promised certain reforms in favour of Kisans in general terms. This was elaborated and extended by the resolution of the Congress at Faizpur. It is, therefore, desirable to take each item of the Faizpur Resolution which more than covers the Congress Election Manifesto and to point out what has been done in Bihar to carry it out. The legislation has been passed as a result of an agreement between the Congress and Zamindars. It is difficult to summarise in popular language the effect of several Bills dealing with a technical subject like tenancy law, but it is hoped the following statement summarises the position accurately:—

IN ADVANCE OF OTHER PROVINCES

It is well to point out in the beginning that the tenancy law of Bihar is in some respects in advance of the tenancy law as it obtains in the neighbouring United Provinces, and some of the changes contemplated by the Faizpur resolution are unnecessary in Bihar being part of the existing law. I will take each item of the Faizpur resolution:

Item I: Rent and revenue should be readjusted and there should be substantial reduction in both.

The permanent settlement is in force in Bihar and, therefore, no question of revenue being paid by the cultivator to the Government direct arises; all cultivators pay rent to a landlord. Rent is paid either in cash or in kind. Cash rent is prevalent in most of the districts of the Province; rent in kind being paid largely in the districts of Patna, Gaya and parts of the district of Monghyr and Shahabad.

(a) The rent in cash is under law, liable to enhancement on account of rise in prices of staple food crops. It is similarly liable to reduction on account of fall in prices. During the last 25 or 30 years there has been very considerable enhancement in cash rent. The new Bill which has been passed has provided that all such enhancement since 1911 should be cancelled and rent brought back to the level of 1911. There may be cases where rent may not be reduced under this provision and for such cases it is provided that reduction may be allowed and fair rent settled.

RENT IN KIND

(b) Three methods of realising rent in kind are prevalent:

(i) By appraisement of the standing crop known as "Danabandi". This method was open to objection as arbitrary appraisement was alleged. It is abolished under the new Act.

(ii) "Batai", that is by dividing the crop. It has been customary to divide the crop half and half or 22 seers in a maund, i.e., 11/20ths to the landlord and 18 seers in a maund, i.e., 9-20th to the tenant. The ratio has been reversed and the share of the landlord shall in no case exceed 18 seers in the maund, i.e., 9-20ths and that of the tenant shall not be less than 22 seers in a maund, i.e., 11/20th, after deducting harvesting charges.

(iii) In some cases rent is fixed in kind, as for example, a certain quantity per acre. This is not extensively prevalent.

By the new law any tenant who is dissatisfied with his rent in kind, is given the right to get it commuted into cash rent. A court is bound to commute the rent on the application of the tenant, but not so on the application of a landlord.

There were many cases during the period when high prices ruled in which rent was commuted into cash rent. On account of high prices the rents then fixed were high. Provision has been made for reducing such rent to such an extent that the reduced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the current prices bear to average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the commutation.

It will thus be seen that there will be reduction in rent in cash and in kind. Commuted rents will also be reduced. It is believed that on an average the reduction in cash rent will come to about 25 per cent., reduction being greater in cases where enhancement was higher and less where it was lower. Reduction in commuted rent may come to six annas in the rupee. In these cases also the reduction will vary according to the high or the low rent fixed.

There will be settlement of fair rent in other cases where rent is unfair.

Rent so settled or reduced in any of the above ways will not

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

Syt. Sarat Bose (left, garlanded), brother of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, and leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, addressed the students of Madras last week, when he visited the city. In the photo, standing next to him is Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

Misunderstanding Leads To Communal Panic At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Communal panic prevails at Allahabad as a result of a serio comic situation which occurred last night when party of a nomad sect of Muslims arrived here and stayed in the locality near South Malaka.

One girl belonging to the party was noticed making water by a Muslim and the latter thinking her to be a hindu girl objected to her doing so.

This led to altercation when the Muslim slapped the girl. The girl's cries attracted the attention of her mother and other men of the party who immediately came there. But in the meantime many Muslims had gathered there. Mistaking them for a Hindu tribe, the Muslims assulted them.

The girl was seriously wounded Some other members of the tribe have also received injuries This has created panic in the city The mistake, however, has now been discovered by Muslims and they are regretting for having attacked men and women of their own religion. Some of them went to the tribesmen and have offered their apology.

TEN PERSONS KILLED IN BOAT DISASTER

PATNA, Oct. 25.

Ten passengers are reported to have been killed as a result of a country boat having been smashed to pieces on Friday, between the up and down Ganges service steamers in the River Padma between Haritala and Satberia.—A.P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai with the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange when he was presented a purse for the relief of the peasants rendered homeless by fire disaster.

Alleged Assault On Mr. Jhabvala

(From A Correspondent)

On the New Year day, while people were exchanging happy greetings with warm shake-hands, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., had the sad experience of receiving a slap from a passenger of a coastal traffic boat by which Mr. Jhabvala was travelling.

It transpires that Mr. Jhabvala had been to Uran on some work. While returning he wanted to sit on a bench, where co-passenger had occupied more place than he had a right to by spreading his belongings and luggage. Mr. Jhabvala asked him to remove them and make room for him to have a seat. But he refused and remonstrated. On which Mr. Jhabvala also did the same and uttered the words: "Tum Kya Samjha Hai".

The very pronouncement of these words had an electrifying effect on the man and he straightway got up and gave a severe slap on Mr. Jhabvala's cheek shouting "Maine Yeh Samjha Hai!"

On landing the man was handed over to police.

Greatest Work Done Towards Prohibition

Mahatma's Tribute To United Provinces

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has paid a special tribute to the U.P. Government for its work regarding prohibition. He is of opinion that the greatest work in this direction has been done in these provinces.

The Excise Commissioner's report indicates a considerable reduction in the consumption of liquor and other intoxicating drugs. There has been complete prohibition in Etah and Manipuri Districts. Apart from these districts, there has been a decrease of 33½ per cent. in the consumption of country liquor in the province.

A decrease of other drugs was as follows:—

Opium 42½ per cent. in State managed districts and 16 per cent. in the rest of the province.

Ganja 79 per cent. in the State managed districts and 49 per cent. in the rest of the province.

Charas 51 per cent. in the State managed districts and 25 per cent in the rest of the province.

These results have been considered very gratifying by the Government, it is likely that the scheme may be extended to several other districts.

WORK OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES

To Be Discussed By Bihar P. C. C. Working Committee

PATNA, Oct. 25.

"The work and policy of the Congress ministers" forms one of the subjects on the agenda before the meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee to be held on November 3.

"The activity of certain workers who, calling themselves Congressmen, are making propaganda against the Congress ministry" will also be considered by the meeting.

Among other things, the meeting will consider the petition of the people of Jamshedpur regarding the formation of Singhbhum into two separate districts, which has been forwarded from the A.I.C.C. office; the dispute of the executives of the Gaya municipality; matters concerning district board elections and municipal administrations; and the selection of a Congress candidate to fill up a seat in the Bihar Assembly caused by the death of Mr. Chaturanandas.

The recent Bhagalpur riots will be one of the subjects coming before the meeting, which will further consider matters relating to Ranchi district Congress executives; the time table for the preparation of the electoral rolls, the election of delegates, the reports of the Kisan and labour departments; and the report of the Nationalist Muslim Conference held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C.—A.P.

The Maharaja Holkar of Indore, who is now in the Continent, is expected to return to India in December next.—United Press.

TENANT-ZAMINDAR TROUBLE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Trouble is brewing in Kachchan area in Allahabad district over the reported refusal of the Zamindars of that place to allow the tenants to cultivate lands which they have been doing for many generations.

It appears that though the tenants had been cultivating the lands for a long time they had not their names entered in the revenue documents which, according to amended rules made by the present Government, were corrected and the names of the tenants entered. The Zamindars, it is said, are not agreeable to this procedure and have been obstructing the cultivation of the lands.

The Congress leaders are trying to settle the matter amicably, but if the Zamindars do not abide by their decision the tenants are likely to offer 'Satyagraha' for redressing their grievances.—United Press.

STRIKE TROUBLE IN MUZAFFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, Oct. 26.

Nearly a hundred labourers of Arthur Butler and Company downed tools yesterday as a mark of protest against the alleged assault on the head mistry by an official.

Enquiries show that the main grievances of the labourers are extra work without pay, nonpayment on holidays and during sickness, and the stoppage of bonus.

A meeting of the strikers was held to-day and speeches exhorting continuance of the strike on peaceful lines till their grievances were redressed were made. A strike committee was also formed.—A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE GOES TO SHILLONG.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, left for Shillong this afternoon with a view to studying the political situation in Assam, consequent on the acceptance of office by the Congress.

Mr. Bose was to have proceeded there on Sunday, last, but had to postpone his departure on the receipt of a communication from Premier Bardoloi. He is expected to return to Calcutta by the 31st instant.—A. P.

EMPLOYMENT OF JEWISH EXPERTS IN BIHAR

RANCHI: Oct. 26.

It is understood that in a cabled reply to the letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had suggested utilising the services of the Jewish experts expelled from Austria and Czechoslovakia, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development, Bihar, has agreed to employ four such Jews in industrial and other development schemes of the province.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — GUNMAN'S BLUFF

AW, THERE AIN'T NOBODY HERE....
BUTTON THAT LIP..... THERE WAS FOOTPRINTS OUTSIDE TH' CABIN DOOR, WASN'T THERE? IF THEY CAME DOWN THIS WAY, WE GOT 'EM IN A CORNER.....
7-27
I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT.... THEY MUST HAVE GONE TH' OTHER WAY, UP ON DECK!
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.